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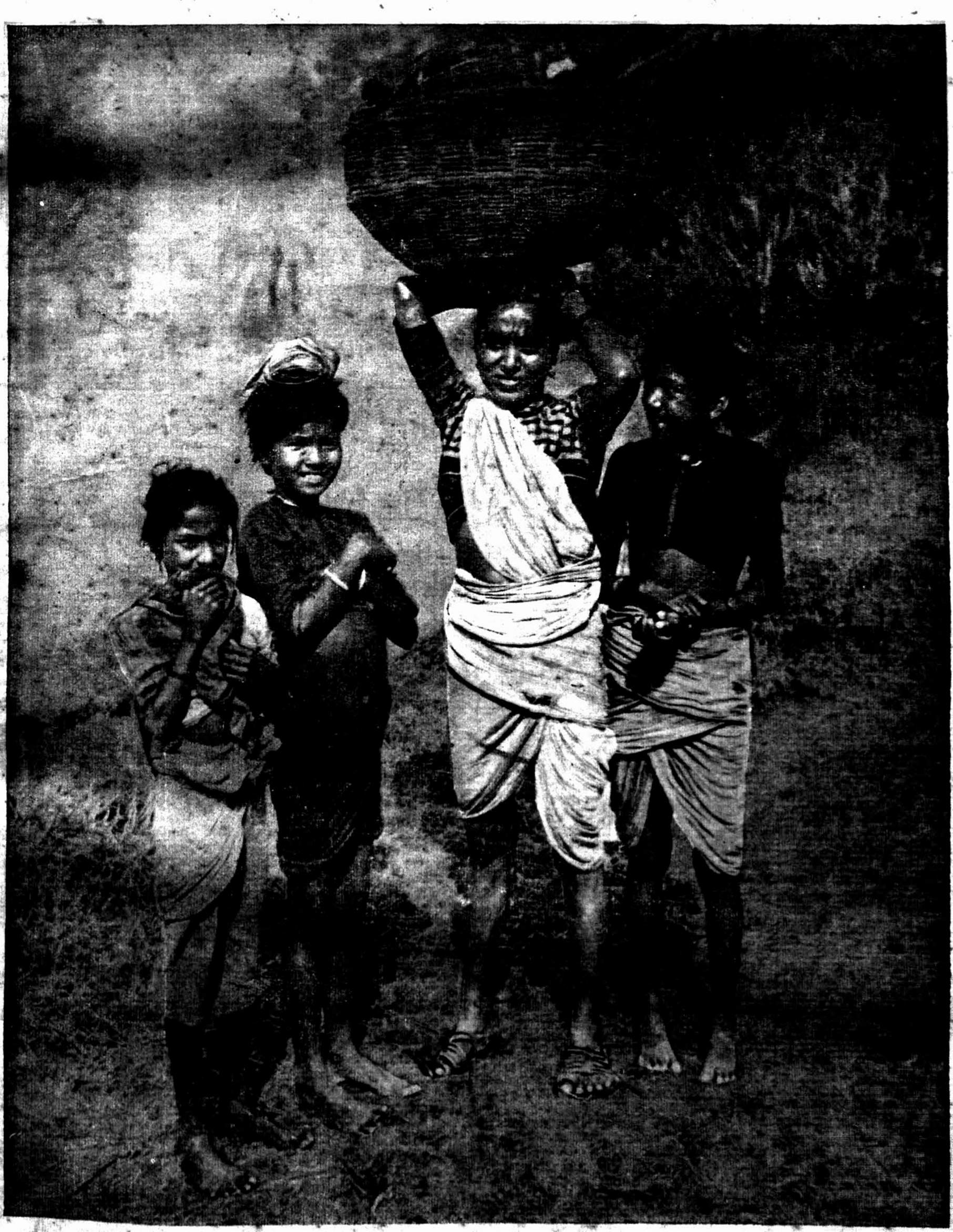
WEEKLY

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. I. NO. 1. BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1942 PRICE THREE ANNAS

Study In Smiles



—M. Desai

OUR SHORT STORY

By G. J. M. DICKINSON

THE CHARON BROADCASTS

It was with a tremendous sigh of mingled relief and anticipation that Wyndham Wynter stepped ashore at Nilpore with the red box, shaped exactly like a large water bottle, tightly clutched in his lean hand.

Although he was practically penniless the box was more valuable to him than the large fortune he, like many other evacuees, had so unexpectedly and so dramatically lost in Singapore.

It was three or four days before he was fully satisfied that he had found suitable accommodation,—accommodation which would give him the solitude necessary for his purpose, for he could not afford to have people butting in and listening and making fatuous enquiries; it was in a fever of anxiety, therefore, that late one evening he placed the box on the small rickety table of the tiny room, opened it and took out the highly polished inner box, turning its single knob till a bright yellow light suddenly lit up the dial.

He rubbed his lean sun-tanned hands together in excitement. So the long and adventurous journey had done it no harm. His mind boggled at the idea of what he would have done if it had been damaged,—but what did it matter now, that it was apparently in good working order?

As a crackling noise emanated from the machine he hurriedly drew his chair nearer; he could not afford to miss anything that he might hear, and a strained look passed over his dark, hatchet features as he gripped the writing pad on which he would make short-hand notes of all he heard. He wondered what he would hear to-night. Time vibrations or the voice?

Without warning a far-off voice began to speak very faintly. In an agony of suspense Wyndham leaned forward and slightly moved the knob, backwards and forwards, and then, as the voice came somewhat clearer and deeper, hurriedly began to write.

"...10th of the month the great 1967 earthquake will destroy and the tidal wave that follows....gulf the larger part of Japan; the 21st is notable for the capture of ..... occurs in 1816, while exactly "300 years before....born who is presently known as 'Bloody Mary', Queen of England. But one aeonic moment before I close. For the benefit of those lost souls connected with these events and who are waiting on the far bank. I have one other important announcement to make which has just come in; it is that India is being offered a Swaraj scheme on April....42, but it is not acceptable. And that concludes this month's news up and down the centuries, broadcast on the April metre band from the Styx."

The deep, age-old voice shut out as suddenly as it had come on and Wyndham Wynter who had been listening in with intense keenness could have sworn he heard for a few seconds the far-off sound of oars being plied till they eventually faded away.

With shaking fingers he switched off the wireless, put down his pad and helped himself to a liberal peg from the bottle at his side.

He glanced at the calendar on the mantlepiece; it showed the date to be April 3rd.

He was not easily moved and certainly not superstitious, yet each time he had listened in and connected with that voice a cold shiver had run down his back and a colder sweat had broken out on his forehead.

Well, as far as he could tell from a cursory glance at his pad there was little to be made out of that particular broadcast the Indian item was worth following up if he had the time; but he would study it more carefully later on; he had probably got on too late and now he would have to wait for days, perhaps for weeks, before that erratic voice or those mysterious time vibrations came over the ether again.

The voice always jumbled up its news items in the most extraordinary manner, events of the past future and present all being treated as though they were happening while it was actually speaking. It was a pity it was so terribly difficult to tune in to, and then, like to-night, when one did get on, the voice might be broadcasting events on a monthly, a yearly, or as sometimes happened, on a century metre band. It was all very complex and annoying, but aggravatingly interesting, and Wyndham sighed deeply, anxiously passing his hand over his damp forehead and to steady his nerves, poured himself out another stiff drink.

Slowly he drank it, his mind reverting to the voice and the events of the past year,—in particular his association with Rudolf Renzie. What a peculiar chap he had been, brilliantly clever, but hopelessly quixotic—and penniless.

But what a successful partnership it had been up to a point; his money and Rudolf's genius,

"This is Styx calling on the century metre band....." came the eerie voice from the magic box and Wyndham Wynter sat up with a jerk, a keen look of anticipation crossing his pallid features.

and he laughed grimly at the thought of the letter as he had last seen him.

Wyndham remembered how he had become interested in the wireless Rudolf was working on; he had seen its possibilities at once and then the great moment when Rudolf's theory had been crowned with success! It had been a most expensive theory to prove but what were the costs compared with the results and the profits to be raked in from them?

How excited Renzie had been when the first broadcast had been picked up, and how impressed he himself had been, and a shiver ran down his back at the recollection of that event. Yes, he had been impressed; there was no getting away from it, for it was such a marvellous discovery he could remember every detail of that astonishing evening; Rudolf in a dirty, drab pair of slacks and a torn khaki shirt, open at the throat, with the blood-red rays of the setting sun shining almost horizontally through the great bay window, striking the wireless so that it seemed to pulse and throb with a life of its own, and the deep voice that was saying:

".....Will be discovered on December the first, 1814, while Hitler is about to comit suicide exactly 130 years later. A revolution will sweep over Italy three years before and Columbus will.....discovering America just 450 years ago. Hong Kong will be temporarily occupied by the Japanese on Christmas Day, 1941, and as a last item of time importance Sir ....worth will plant the Union Jack on Mars on the same day of the year 2003. And that concludes this broadcast read by Charon from the Styx radio location on the December monthly metre band. My ferry is about to start for the other side so all lost souls connected with these events and who are waiting on the far bank will now prepare for their last voyage."

At irregular intervals thereafter they had got on to 'Old Man Charon' as they called the voice, but more frequently they had picked up other voices—'time vibrations' as Rudolf called them. Wyndham recollected how they had heard Queen Victoria learning Hindustani from her munshi, Cleopatra quarreling with Anthony, Haile Selassie crowned "Emperor of Ethiopia and Lion of Judah" ten days before the event actually happened and a host of other historic item, and for the thousandth time Wyndham wondered how the machine worked.

He admitted to himself that although his partner had spent hours explaining his theory, he had really never grasped it, that was the reason for his anxiety that it should still be working properly. He had been too interested at the time in that red headed girl from Panama, but he vaguely remembered the idea was based on the Dunne theory of time, and Rudolf saying 'it records incidents both past and future, as well as the present. This needle-works on sound waves which sort of run both ways up and down time, picking up vibrations of past, present and future events, so that it's possible for incidents as they occured hundreds of years ago or may occur hundreds of years ahead to be tapped and reproduced by this delicate instrument.'

As a result of the future prognostications of the voice, Wyndham, by skilful operations on the markets, had made a great fortune. He had certainly done astonishingly well out of the fall of Hong Kong and the second taking and retreat from Benghazi, and he smiled reflectively at the vast operations he had conducted so successfully at those times, both of which events had been forecast by 'Old Man Charon.'

Part of the money so made he had given to Rudolf, but it was here that they had first begun to quarrel, Rudolf saying the properties of the wireless were too dangerous and worked against the listener, and wildly talked about destroying the machine.

"Look what happened to Tubby Tasker when you tipped him to buy those Egyptian Rails," he cried excitedly, his long artistic fingers nervously drumming on his knees.

"If the fool was so excited with his gains that he threw a fit and died, it's not our fault," retorted Wyndham roughly.

"What about Mollie Carstairs, then, Isn't that proof?" insisted Rudolf, agitatedly rising and walking up and down the room. "What about her-" and he thrust his drawn, thin face close to Wyndham's.

"She crashed in her car through reckless driving. If she hadn't been so anxious to show her husband that wire about some obscure Canadian relation leaving her all that money she would still be alive. I know I told her she was coming into a fortune, but that's no proof of your weird hallucination, Renzie."

"It'll be our turn next," muttered Rudolf, and then began to babble about not being able to bear hearing news of future disasters which were certain to affect some of his friends and countless others, pointing out what the voice had predicted about Malaya and Burma falling in 1942, and the underlying implications that conveyed; he couldn't bear to think of people living so happily in Hong Kong and other places, totally unconscious of the terrible disasters that were about to overtake them, and that he, Rudolf, would go out of his mind brooding on them.

Wyndham had laughed loudly and impatiently explained that it was through news items like that, affecting the future, the essential being to keep the news to oneself, that they would be able to make money. "Don't be a fool, Renzie," he had growled, glaring at the other with a dangerous look on his face.

Eventually Rudolf had become more and more morose and moody and began to drink heavily, threatening to destroy the machine in such violent fits that Wyndham had had to take appropriate steps to protect such a potentially valuable possession. But the more Rudolf drank the more unmanageable he became and the more his obsession to wreck his master-piece gripped him, so much so that Wyndham seriously sought means and ways of getting rid of him.

After particularly skilful operations based on the knowledge that Pearl Harbour was about to suffer a crippling blow, Wyndham handed over to his partner 25,000 dollars but the quixotic, drink-sodden fool had refused to have anything to do with it, and to Wyndham's disgust immediately gave it to the Sisters of Mercy at Penang. Then when the Japanese attacked Penang by air and the convent was the very first place to suffer, and with very heavy casualties, Rudolf had wept, saying he was personally responsible for it, for the money was tainted coming from that accursed machine, and repeated over and over again that it did its listeners no good and that he 'Must' destroy it. Wyndham did his best to persuade him otherwise and plied him with more drink, but it eventually led up to their final violent quarrel.

It was on the afternoon when they first heard the sound of distant, heavy firing that Rudolf, who had been sitting up in a basket chair, looking very white and strained, suddenly jumped up and hurled a solid brass candlestick, which was lying close to him, at the offending wireless. Luckily, however, he was so full of drink that he swayed and slipped on the highly polished floor, and the candlestick harmlessly flew through the window behind. In a frenzy of fear Wyndham sprang at the madman, seizing a kriss from the wall by his hand. Rudolf had picked himself up and had rushed behind the writing table from which he snatched up the ruler. He was mumbling crazily, a wild look in his staring eyes.

At this moment Wyndham's boy rushed in, crying out that the Japanese were even then crossing the lawn and would be in the room in a few moments,

(Continued on Page 19)

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on 21 April, 2017

A NATION RULED BY A WAVELENGTH

Eight Million Mental Diaries In Holland

BY PAUL NORTON

During the last few weeks a number of people have escaped from Nazi-occupied Holland.

Their astonishing adventures will have to await the end of the war for publication, since knowledge of them by the Germans might endanger the safety of others.

But they can, and do, talk freely of conditions in the Holland they have left and it is an amazing story of a nation of eight or nine million people who ignore their conquerors except when they harm them and take their instructions from their real government in London.

Radio Orange supplies guidance and direction to the Dutch people under the conqueror, workers in the fields and factories, housewives and the nation's youth have been told the part they must play in defeating the invader and they obey the instructions faithfully. Holland has not been the scene of so many sensational shootings and bombings as France. The Dutch are different, more realistic, more subtle perhaps. Take sabotage, for instance. Holland is a nation of saboteurs and yet there are few sensational acts of sabotage to make headlines.

Nation Of Bone-Heads

"There exists a sabotage practised every hour of the day" said a Dutch civil servant who recently escaped. "To the Germans we are now a nation of bone-heads. Because they realise this, they pillory our 'stupidity', hoping to shame us into being rational again, because the invisible go-slow campaign is succeeding and they cannot counter it.

"The Dutch workman, his foreman and his employer are no longer ingenious craftsmen, possessing initiative. In every factory numerous problems arise daily that demand and can receive a simple solution. If that solution is not forthcoming no one in the world can prove that you could have found a solution if you had wanted to find one."

A twenty-three year old engineer bore out the statement, saying that the Dutch were sabotaging even where the first sufferers would be themselves. "The Dutch miners know that what they produce will go to Germany, so they go to their doctors and complain of illness. Most are ordered to rest for a spell." All classes, creeds and professions with the exception of the comparatively small number of Dutch Nazis who have been "sent to Coventry" co-operate in this sabotage.

No Black-Legs

The Germans have tried desperately and unscrupulously to get Dutch workers to cross the frontier and work in Germany. The management of a big factory employing 1,700 men announced that skilled workers were needed in Germany and called for volunteers. Not one man came forward, not even the sixteen members of the Dutch Nazi party working in the factory!

The pressure was increased and eventually the required number of men "sacked." At the Labour Exchange they were told "German—or no unemployment pay or ration cards." They again refused and were supported by relatives who shared their meagre rations. Not until the Germans began to take away the rations even from relatives did the men consent. It is certain they will not over exert themselves! The Dutch have been told there is a job for everyone abroad. But 156,000 prefer to remain unemployed in their own country, even though deprived of benefit and told that to accept assistance from Dutch charities is punishable!

A youth who has escaped from Holland gave a vivid picture how even the children in their teens fight the Nazis. "The R. A. F. are the heroes of every Dutch school boy. Older boys all work in gangs and their favourite pastime is to pelt the windows of Dutch Nazis and then attack anyone who comes out to investigate. Girls ostracise the Germans. Even the girls patronising the lower-class dance-halls still refuse to dance with the Nazis, despite the threats of managers that they will be expelled."

Severe Conditions

The Dutch resistance has increased rather than decreased as the result of severe conditions. Food, clothing and other commodities are scarce and the prices beyond the reach of the vast majority A second-hand motor tyre, for instance, costs about £15. Monday and Tuesday are meatless days. The Nazis allege that the Dutch illegally slaughtered 500,000 pigs to prevent them going to Germany and are punishing them by making it illegal for any but a miner or other heavy worker to eat pork. Ordinary milk can be bought only by mothers and small children. Everyone else gets a very limited amount of skimmed milk. Only ersatz coffee made of rye and acorns and ersatz tea made of herbs can be bought. But the Dutch have had real tea dropped on them by the R. A. F.

The engineer recalled how on one occasion he was in a train from the Hague with only one foreigner—a German soldier—in the compartment. "To our amazement" he said, "he produced ten orange packets of cigarettes that had been dropped on Holland by the R. A. F. in celebration of the Queen's birthday. He offered to sell them to us for ten guilders (about 25s.) and suggested that they would be nice souvenirs for the Dutch after the war"!

The effect of the barely concealed insults, the constant irritations, the refusal to co-operate in any way has been to undermine the morale of some of the army of occupation. "Many German soldiers are completely indifferent as to who will win the war—so long as the war ends" said the engineer. "But opposing the anti-Germans and the indifferents are the soldiers who reveal in the prospect of dying for the Reich. They are mostly young men, and the Nazi creed is a hypnotic to them.

"Axe Day"

"Even the cinema shows that are given in their camps glorify death and show the corpses of German soldiers who have fallen in battle. They are certain that Hitler cannot lose. But there are many who think differently When troops were being sent to the Russian front there was trouble at Rotterdam station. One detachment refused to board the train. There was a fracas and shots were exchanged. Eventually the troops were put on board the train—and the carriage doors were locked."

The Dutch are resisting largely passively against the day when they can strike more openly. To do this now, they realise, would be more harmful than helpful. There are still plenty of fire-arms hidden in the country and they are not being allowed to rust. And other weapons will be used. The Dutch speak of the coming "Axe Day." Everyone realises what it means. A man went into an Amsterdam shop and asked for an axe. "I am sorry, we have no axe" said the shop-keeper, "but we can supply you with three feet of lead piping if that would serve as well." Meanwhile 8,000,000 mental diaries are being kept. diaries in which every insult crime and atrocity of the invader is being written in indelible pencil for punishment when the day comes.

Youth At The Barricade

By HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA

Hoist the banner, hoist it high,
Rising youth of every nation,
Haters of all exploitation,
Fighters with determination!
Hoist it high!
Hoist your banner, proud and young,
Let it be a prophet's tongue
New-interpreting the sky
Flooding it with fiery hues
Of a new dawn's bursting news.

Hoist it in a simple manner,
Without any boast or brag,
Hoist your world-enchanting banner
Hoist your high unfailing flags!
Let the morning splendours greet it,
Let the sky of freedom meet it,
Never never never treat it
Like some pretty floating rag!
Don't forget your youth, your freedom is dependent on that flag.

See, already it is flying
To the stormiest clouds replying,
Every tempest blast defying,
You must save it from dishonour, even if it comes to dying!

Bravely you shall face the blows
Of your enemies and foes,
You will have to vanquish those
Who are every moment trying
To obstruct and to undo
All your genius coming through.

Youth! there's fire in your pores,
And your blood is as a sea
Washing washing all the shores
Of a world already free!

There is fire in your pores,
A world of liberty is yours,
A world of deathless liberty.

Nothing breaks you, nothing daunts you,
Death's black shadow never haunts you,
In your hands the world grows pliant,
Yea, your power is all-defiant,
Nothing breaks you, nothing daunts you.
Every single nation wants you
To become a sudden challenge, and a true historic giant!

There is naught you are afraid of,
You whose vision burns afar!
Tyrants' weapons are not made of
Stronger steel than what you are!
Unto liberty attuned,
Ever free and ever fresh,
What iron chain or bullet wound
Can ever eat into your flesh?
When the spirit stands and dares
It takes all suffering unawares!
Youth, you are forever giving
Strength unto the world to come;
I can hear your heart a beating beating beating like a drum!
Through your death decaying life is given a new lease for living.
You are ever making mighty worlds out of your martyrdom

You are always giving giving
Life unto the world to come
Hoist your banner, burning banner
Like a challenge to the blast:
Each of you become the planner
Of a world unchained at last!

—Broadcast from Delhi.

A Personal Memoir Of The Great Christian Sadhu And Friend Of India

Deenbandhu Charles Freer Andrews

The late C. F. Andrews

By M. K. Datta

My first darshan of the late Deenbandhu C. F. Andrews is so fresh in my memory! I can very vividly recall how his endearing sweetness, his artless simplicity and his humble presence overwhelmed me in its spell. I had gone to him one day with a request to prside over Mahatmaji's birthday celebration meeting to be held that evening in Santiniketan. "Well", said the "Deenbandhu", his kindly face beaming with joy, "I accept your kind invitation, my friend!" and he petted me on my shoulders smiling like a happy child. His face was full of peace and tenderness and his eyes beamed with such sympathy that it melted away every trace of the feeling of aloofness in me.

I wonder how many of us have really a faint idea of the untold misery and sufferings which he had undergone in the realization of his life-long, single-hearted devotion to India and her people, though he was far removed in manners and customs from his own intellectual and social tradition!

A WORKER IN THE SLUMS

It is interesting to note how Charlie Andrews was drawn to the idea of serving India and her people. While he was in Cambridge the thought had come to him of going out to central Africa and joining the University Mission in that part of the world. This desire to do pioneer work in that dark continent held his imagination for many years. At this critical moment in his life Andrews came in contact with Basil Westcott, the youngest son of the saintly old Bishop of Durham, who had become his most intimate College friend; this friendship proved a very important factor in shaping the whole life-history of Deenbandhu. Basil Westcott had decided to go to India joining the Cambridge University Mission as a teacher, and C. F. Andrews looked to India as a possible field of his future life-work.

In order to get a practical experience and learn at first hand some thing of labour conditions in the slums of England, Charlie Andrews went to Sunderland in the North of England and had a delightful time with the workers in ship-building yards, living among them almost as one of themselves. After some time he lived for some years as the head of the Pembroke College Mission in the slums of South-East London among the dock labourers and costermongers in a district which was marked as one of the black spots of poorer London in the map. It was one of the thieves' quarters, his class of young men was composed entirely of pick-pockets and thieves, some of them well-known to the Police. Drunkenness was rife in this district. It was not an unusual thing to be called upon Saturday nights to go out at midnight and put a stop to drunken brawl in some part of the district, where men and women were fiercely fighting.

Thus the title of "Deenbandhu" conferred upon him by Mahatmajee in later year was earned already in his early years by his selfless service to the poor of England; and his books dealing with the social and economic conditions of the labourers are based not on mere theoretical knowledge but on accurate historical scholarship, practical knowledge and concrete experience.

EARLY CAREER IN INDIA

In the meanwhile, his greatest college friend, Mr. Basil West-Cott, died in Delhi under peculiar pathetic circumstances. From the time of his death it seemed to Deenbandhu a sacred duty to go out to India and take up his missionary work at Delhi. After four years' teaching work at Cambridge as a college Lecturer and Don, he started for India to join the Cambridge University Mission. He joined the Stephen's College at Delhi as Professor of History and English Literature and he settled down to the humdrum of college life. But soon he was elected a member of the Syndicate of the University and had a great deal of pioneer University work to perform which brought him into close touch with the leaders of Indian thought. This opened his eyes to the great National Movement which intensely attracted him by its potency for creating a new India and, indeed a new Asia in which the East and West should meet together.

What part he took in the great Indian Passive Resistance movement in South Africa has been narrated by Mahatma Gandhi himself in his autobiography. During the time he was resident in Natal, he saw something of the terrible conditions of the indentured labourers in the Natal barracks. His unceasing labours to ameliorate the conditions of overseas Indians, perpetually humiliated on account of the ignoble political status of their country and the racial prejudices of the whites are something that cannot be forgotten. On three occasions he visited Fiji, Australia and New Zealand on behalf of Indians who had migrated to Fiji under intolerable conditions of indentured labouers. It was the Deenbandhu, who by his indomitable courage and fortitude brought this grim problem to the forefront and finally paved the way for its abolition by this tireless efforts. He realized that no permanent improvement could result either on the economic or the social plane unless India achieved her independence. So strong was his view in this regard that a few months before his death he had expressed his ardent desire to see India free before the expiry of the year 1940. In his last public utterance he had said that Britain's case would be enormously strengthened if Indian freedom was not merely "a promise but a performance."

AN EMBODIMENT OF CHRISTIAN SPIRIT

The man's whole spirit showed forth Christ; his loving and beautiful personality made Christ live before our eyes. He had his moments of deep mystical communion which he has vividly described in some of his books like "What I Owe to Christ" and "Christ in Silence." He drew deep comfort and inspiration from such mystic moments for his intensely active life. He was convinced that wherever destitution and misery are to be found, there was Christ among the sufferers and that He identified Himself forever with them in their need. Thus he did not serve India and her people from a height condescendingly. His constant endeavour was to become one with the people of India—particularly with the poor, the despised and the down-trodden.

A TOUCHING EPISODE

The way he worked among the people of the Punjab in the terrible days of Post-Rowlatt Act and Martial Law and among the earthquake and flood stricken people of Bihar, Quetta and Orissa must evoke our infinite gratitude to this noble soul.

I am giving here one of the moving episodes that occurred during the post-Rowlatt Act days in the Punjab, where Deenbandhu had gone to make enquiries into the terrible happenings. The narrator is his closest friend and fellow-worker Sri Gurdial Mallick.

"Once in the course of our travels in the affected areas he visited a village, near Gujranwalla. He had heard that one of the retired Indian Military Officers there had suffered much during the Martial Law regime, because he had refused to be tutored into tendering evidence of a nature which was far from his own knowledge of the facts of the case. As a result a series of stripes were inflicted on his aged body. After half an hour's search we succeeded in locating this officer and Mr. Andrews begged of him to tell him what had been done to him. At first, he bluntly asked us to go away, saying he had nothing to impart, for he had enough of Englishmen. But this Englishman, he did not know, was a coin of different mint. Immediately Mr. Andrews embraced the officer, who was surprised beyond his wits to see a member of the ruling class behaving in that informal and affectionate fashion. 'Brother,' said Mr. Andrews, 'do please tell me what they did to you.'

The officer, whose suspicion of the 'bonafides' of Mr. Andrews had by this time been dispelled, then stripped himself bare and exposed a body ghastly with lash marks. At first Mr. Andrews was unnerved but soon he recovered and his countenance beamed with divine tenderness. With eyes filled with hot tears, he fell down at the feet of the Officer and with hands folded, and a voice chocked with a feeing, said 'Brother, on behalf of the English nation I beg your forgiveness!'

The deep sounded into the deep. The Officer embraced Mr. Andrews and with a torrent of tears coursing down his cheeks, rejoined, 'Sahib, as long as there is one Englishman like you in India I can have the heart to forgive your whole nation!

It was that interpretation of C. F. A.—the initials of his name—as Christ's Faithful Apostle dawned upon me. And was not his long life one unending apostleship of the Christ, his Lord and Master."

AT SANTINIKETAN

Watching the Deenbandhu at work in Santiniketan from early morning to late at night, day after day with his table littered with letters which came from all parts of the world and from people of all shades of thought and belief, I could not help-feeling that his many friends had been rather callous towards this great friend and servant of humanity. For he never cared to have a private secretary or a stenographer to do the work for him. He would go on writing without caring for the strain the work brought on him. He wielded a facile pen and wrote many books but did not enjoy the profits derived from them. The money went to some deserving cause or institution, his friends supplying his simplest needs.

His relation with the Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, the two greatest personalities of modern India with whom he had come in intimate contact, was very deep and spiritual in its essence. He more than any other Englishman had completely understood both these great men and their philosophy of life. It was the Deenbandhu who tried to interpret the lofty idealism and humanitarianism of Mahatma Gandhi to Western readers in order that they may appreciate and understand their true significance. Similaly he grasped the inner spirit of the sublime poetry of Rabindranath Tagore and his pro found philosophy of life.

TAGORE'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE

Deenbandhu Charlie Andrews passed away in the early hours of the morning of 5th April 1940 in the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, while undergoing a major operation. The sad news cast a shadow of gloom over Santiniketan.

The Poet was overwhelmed with sorrow and appeared unable to bear the pangs of this sudden separation from his noble friend. Never have I heard a more pathetic, a more touching and a more sublime address delivered by Gurudeva! We all sat speel-bound in a pin-drop silence listening to every sentence and every word uttered by Gurudeva that came from the innermost recess of his heart in the agony of his soul.

"The lifeless body of our beloved friend Charles Andrews," said Rabindranath, "is at this hour being laid to rest in the all-devouring earth ..... the relationship of love, infinite mysterious is not subject to the limitations of material intercourse, nor cabined and confined in the life of the body. Such rare companionship of soul exists between Andrews and me.

(Continued on page 6)

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Interviewing The Mahatma

A Reporter Recalls His Most Cherished Assignment

By G. S. KALYANPUR

It was a tiny pup that did it—just a bedraggled pup which I had taken under my temporary protection. It was he that was responsible for my first interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

Interviewing Gandhiji is at no time an easy job. A reporter cannot just walk up, send in his card and start putting a string of questions ranging from international politics to the latest screen favourite, as he might do to many other interviewees. No wonder then that I was very much excited at the prospect of my first interview with Gandhiji.

After a prolonged absence during which he had been responsible for one of the most remarkable upheavals in India, Gandhiji had come to Ahmedabad for a fortnight's sojourn. He was unwilling to return to the Sabarmati Ashram. He was under a solemn vow never again to step into his little mud hut at Sabarmati unless Swaraj became a reality. He, therefore, put up at the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, the National University at Ahmedabad, and it became the venue of historic meetings between Gandhiji and his old associates, during that fortnight.

Waited 11 Years!

I had, of course, seen Gandhiji from a distance on several earlier occasion but had no opportunity of sending in my press card for an interview. Little did I realise, as I walked up to his room, within a few hours of his arrival, that Gandhiji was on a different footing from other leaders and an interview with Gandhiji was a rare event in the life of a newspaper man. I stood at the entrance to Gandhiji's room, flourishing my press card but the hardened volunteers of the Vidyapeeth were not impressed by a pressman. "Bapu is resting"—"Bapu has no time"— "Bapu is tired". Each volunteer had a different reply to give. And when I did find a volunteer to go in with my card, I got a prompt reply: "Bapu says he does not wish to see any newspaper men."

I remained despondent till the next morning but not longer. For on the morrow, Gandhiji himself came up to my room **to give me an exclusive interview! Only I have waited for eleven years before publishing it!**

After his morning prayers Gandhiji happened to pass by the room in which I stayed temporarily as a guest of the Vidyapeeth. Nothing which is out of the way can escape the lynx eye of Gandhiji and he spotted the little pup curled up near the threshold of my room. The Superintendent of the Vidyapeeth was sent for. There were elaborate enquiries about the ownership of the pup. I heard a light tap at my door and was surprised to see Gandhiji wreathed in smiles. I had to answer a volley of questions. Was the pup a permanent fixture at my door? Did I take the responsibility for feeding him? How long did I have him with me?

I promptly accepted the ownership of the pup. I had picked him up from a nearby street corner or rather, he had taken a fancy for me, followed me to my room at the Vidyapeeth and installed himself as a sentinel at my door.

That was enough. I was now entitled to an interview on the implications of non-violence and I certainly exercised my right of interpellations to its limit.

Stray Dogs And Swaraj

Gandhiji pointed out to me that I had committed a mistake in sympathising with a stray pup Some of the inmates of the Sabarmati Ashram had committed similar mistakes. A couple of stray dogs whom they fed out of pity had made the Ashram their home. They had attracted other dogs from the town until at last there was a regular colony of stray dogs at the Ashram. They entered the rooms of the Ashramites and surreptitiously ate away food. The problem of stray dogs had become more difficult to solve than the problem of Swaraj for India. It had given him moments of great anxiety and thought. He had, therefore, advised the Ashramites and inmates of the Vidyapeeth not to sympathise with any street corner pups.

Non-Co-operation

How could I solve the problem of my ward who had endeared himself to me? Would it not amount to violence if I tried to cast away the pup after feeding him for a few days?

Gandhiji suggested non-violent, non-co-operation as a remedy. I should immediately withdraw my sympathy from the pup. It would be violence if I made him leave my threshold under threat of physical punishment. But if I refused to take any more interest the pup would shift for himself. With my moral support I should also withdraw material support, in the shape of food from the hapless dog. Gandhiji assured me that the pup would not die. His instinct for self-preservation would help him find a new shelter. If I did not utilise this method in time, there would be a ten-fold problem because the pup would attract many more of his species. It was much easier to deal with one in time than with many, at a later stage. It was wrong to cultivate attachments and if there were any already they should be severed before the grew and multiplied.

Gandhiji gave me a clear cut programme to deal with the problem on hand. I adopted it without delay and was convinced about the efficiency of non-violent, non-co-operation even in dealing with dumb animals.

The Mahatma's hut at Sewagram—where correspondents from all over the world arrive to interview Gandhiji.

That was my first interview with Mahatmaji. It has proved to be the first of many occasions when I have met him either alone or in company with brothers of the profession. But whether alone or in a bunch, it is not always that Gandhiji answers our questions; not always that he obliges us with "copy".

"Your Editor Is An Optimist"

I remember how I approached him once at Wardha for securing a special message for a daily paper which was to be launched the next day.

"I am afraid, your editor is too much of an optimist", said Gandhiji with a smile. "I never give any message to newly started papers. I must watch how they are run."

While he was giving me this disappointing reply, my eyes were scrutinising a number of crude wooden spoons drawn up in a line, on a low table in front of Gandhiji.

"I know you are not disappointed", said Gandhiji, suddenly interrupting me, "you will certainly go to your office and vividly describe my table. That is what I do not like, this attempt to publicise even the little things about me."

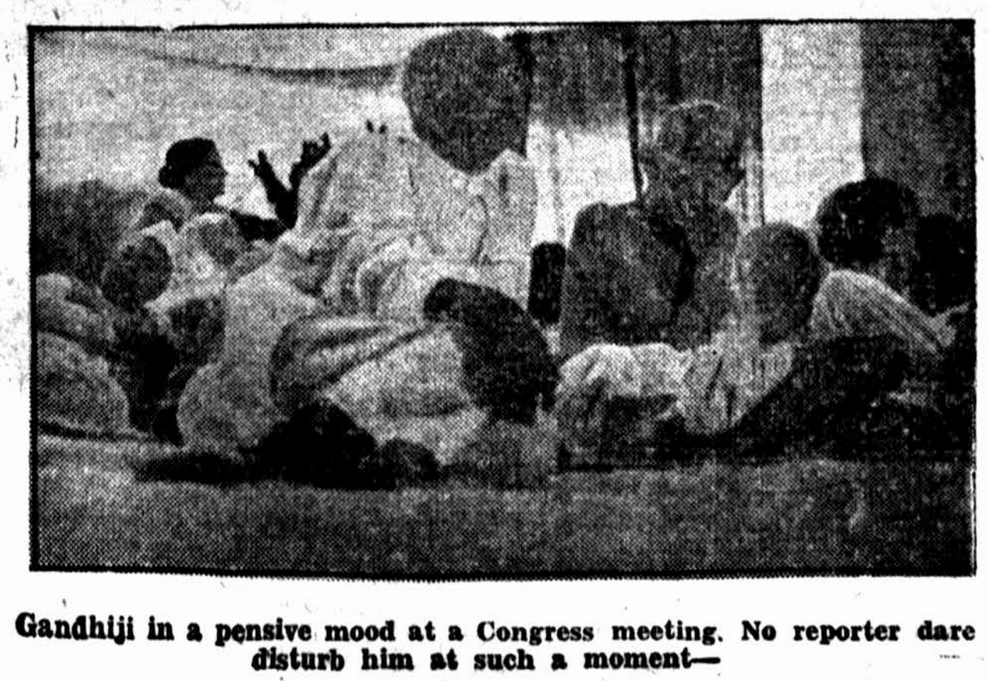
But I could not go so far to take Gandhiji's hint. Almost anything about him and his surroundings is important and the account of my visit to the "guest of the province" as he was called by the paper, naturally became feature copy.

He Had To Stay Out

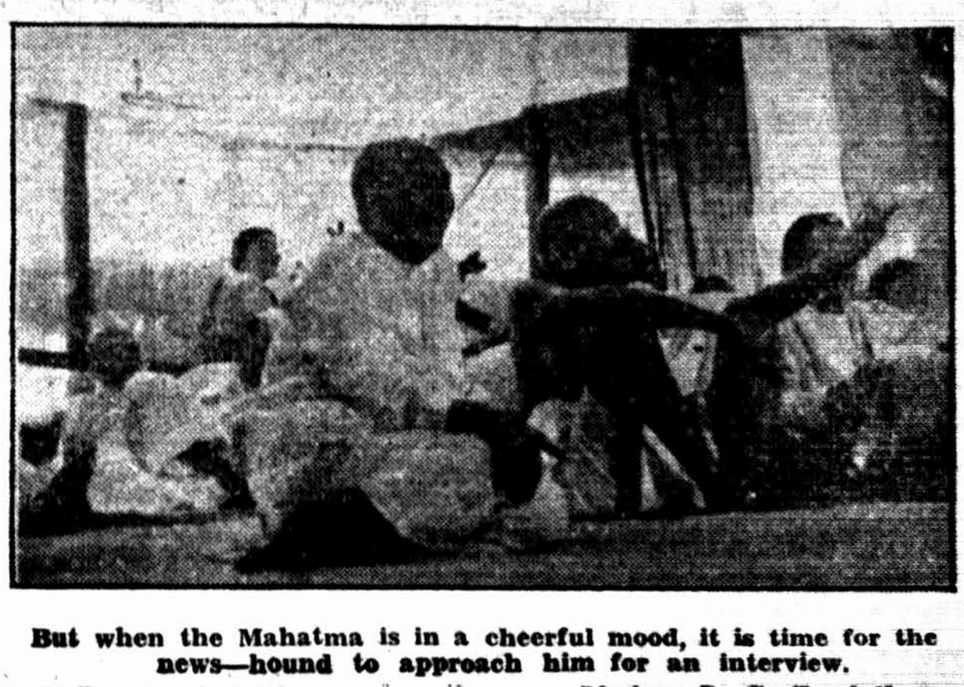
Interviewing Gandhiji even after securing an appointment has its own difficulties. The breakdown of the watch or the conveyance is a calamity much dreaded by a newspaper man who has to cover the interview. Nothing can be a justified excuse for unpunctuality. I remember the disaster that overtook a News Agency representative who failed to attend in time a press interview given by Gandhiji at Nagpur on the eve of his Harijan tour.

"I am prepared to meet you at 4-30 a.m., immediately after my morning prayer," said Gandhiji to a bunch of press men who worried him for an interview. "But mind you" he said, "it will be at 4-30 a. m. sharp. Those who wish to come should give their names to Mahadev." A list of names was drawn and submitted. Before the interview commenced, Gandhiji treated the list as some kind of an attendance register. One journalist was missing during the 'roll call'. He knocked at the door a minute or two later. "He shall stay out", said Gandhiji, "and if you will take my word, no one need share the interview with him. He must first learn to be punctual."

(Continued on Page 16)



Gandhiji in a pensive mood at a Congress meeting. No reporter dare disturb him at such a moment—



But when the Mahatma is in a cheerful mood, it is time for the news—hound to approach him for an interview.

Photos: D. G. Tendulkar.

They Died Singing La Marseillaise!

Eye-Witness Account Of How French Hostages Were Shot By Nazis

What is believed to be the first eye-witness account of the murders carried out by the German army of occupation in France appears in the magazine 'Life'. It was written by one of 400 political prisoners interned at Chateau Briant in Britanny and smuggled to Lisbon and airmailed to the United States.

The necessarily anonymous author describes how the 27 prisoners selected by the Vichy authorities in Paris went to their death singing the Marseillaise. He declares that 5,000 people of the neighbourhood paid a pilgrimage to the place of execution to leave heaps of wreaths and flowers in place of the stakes at which the men had been shot.

Waiting For Doom

On Monday October 20, immediately after the assassination of a German officer at Nantes, 40 miles from the camp, orders came that a number of hostages must be selected. Two hundred case records were sent to the Ministry of the Interior in Paris where "a government that calls itself French obligingly drew up a list of Frenchmen for the Germans to execute." At the camp German sentries took the places of the French mobile guards.

The eye-witness writes: "All day on Tuesday the camp was full of rumours. On Wednesday everyone could feel, almost see, the menace that hung over the camp. At noon the men in Barracks Nineteen—it was said that most of the hostages would be taken from this building—set the table. Ploumarch who used to be head of the labour Council at Ivry sur Seine cooked the fish his family had sent him. Michels helped him with no less dignity than he had shown in the Chamber of Deputies. Big Timbault decided to use up all his provisions in one good meal."

At 1-30 they were all waiting for their water to boil when Barthelemy, who was writing a letter to his married son, looked through a window and saw Lieut Touya, followed by a German officer and squad of gendarmes, marching to the barracks. Touya came in and read a list of 16 names—including Michels, Ploumarch, Timbault and Barthelemy. When they had gone "there were six men left and they looked at each other like the survivors of a shipwreck meeting on a desert island."

Singing On The Way To Death!

In Barracks Ten one name was called—Guy Moquet "an overgrown light-hearted boy of seventeen who was the most popular of all the prisoners." Another prisoner, Gardette, was removed from the Infirmary, although he was hardly able to walk.

Finally [illegible]y 27 had been collected and they were taken to Barracks Six to write farewell letters to their families. One prisoner, Kerivel, was allowed to say goodbye to his wife, also a prisoner.

"Lalet, another hostage, was a 21-year-old student from Paris who had been married shortly before his arrest. Whilst the last messages were being written in Barracks Six a routine order for his release reached the camp Director. 'It's too late now,' the Director said.

"At 2-30 German trucks appeared on the road. Then from Barracks Six came a song. The hostages were singing the Marseillaise. Then the prisoner beside me began humming the words 'Into our very arms they came to slaughter our sons and helpmates.

"At three o'clock the German trucks were standing in front of Barracks Six. Once more the roll was called. As each name was called a man stepped forward. The gendarmes emptied his pockets, tied his hands together and made him climb into one of the trucks. There were nine in each.

"The victims raised their hands in farewell to the other prisoners. Dr. Tenine, who had served in both wars, called from his truck to the German officer: 'It is an honour for us French to be killed by German bullets.' Then he pointed to Moquet and said: 'But it is a crime to shoot a kid of his age.'

The motors started up. The gendarmes stood at attention and presented arms. Once more they began singing the Marseillaise, this time the rest of us joined, barracks by barracks, until the whole camp was singing. As the trucks moved slowly through the gate 400 of us stood together and sang the Marseillaise at the top of our voices.

"Lieut. Touya, who a moment before had shaken the hand of the German officer in charge of the executions, now looked embarrassed. The prisoners, in accordance with whispered instructions to each other suddenly stopped singing and the silence that fell upon the gaolers was more impressive than the song.

"On Thursday we heard the story of the execution from a gendarme. It took place in a sandpit about a mile from Chateau Briant. The trucks had been driven through the town with the hostages still singing the Marseillaise. The towns-people took off their hats as they passed. In the sandpit there were three rows of nine stakes each. The German firing squad fired three volleys at 3-54, at four o'clock and at four ten.

Pilgrimage

"On the road Guy Moquet had been as courageous as the others but he slumped to the ground as the Germans were leading him to the sandpit. He was shot without regaining consciousness.

"The Mayor of Chateau Briant refused to let the bodies be buried in the packing boxes the Germans had furnished, so they stayed all night in the Town Hall. Coffins were provided in the morning and the bodies were distributed to various cemeteries in the neighbourhood.

"On the day after the execution, people began making pilgrimages to the sandpit. The stakes were still standing; there were dark stains on the sand. By Sunday more than 5,000 people had walked in long lines through the sandpit. Great heaps of wreaths of flowers rose where the 27 stakes had stood. The Germans tried vainly to disocover the identity of the culprit who had organised the pilgrimages and brought the flowers. If there was guilt it was shared by the whole countryside."

(—"Daily telegraph")

WAR THEN AND NOW!

The Imperial War Museum in London houses a huge collection of exhibits showing what war was like in 1914-1918. There are guns and revolvers, shells and leaflets, placards found in German trenches and a fine collection of paintings and photographs. Modern warfare seems to have made many advances on the old weapons which were regarded as so terrible twenty years ago. But the visitor is surprised to find how much in modern warfare is merely a development and not an innovation.

Here for instance, is a "Spy Exhibit," complete with invisible ink, false coat lining, false shoe sole and so on. To-day we should call this the "Fifth Column Exhibit."

Deenbandhu Charles Freer Andrews

(Continued from Page 4)

Coming unsought it was a gift of God beyond all price. No lesser explanation will suffice to account for it. One day, as if from nowhere, from one who was still then a complete stranger to me, there was poured upon me this generous gift of friendship. It rose like a river from the clear spring of this Christian Sadhu's devotion to God. In it there was no taint of selfishness, no stain of ambition: only a singleminded offering of the spirit to its Lord. Rooted it was, I know, in a deeply sincere and all-embracing love of God...

"He was led on through his love of God, into a stirring of love towards me. Little did I dream that day of the friendship in which the streams of his life and mine were destined to be mingled to the end, in such deep intimacy, in such a fellowship of service.....

"I have thus had the privilege of knowing two aspects of the nature of my friend Andrews. One aspect was his nearness to me, the very deep love with which he loved me. This genuine unbounded love I believe to have been the highest blessing of my life. I was also a daily witness of the many expressions of his extraordinary love for India. I saw his endless kindness to the outcasts of this land.....

"That is why, I must claim even in the face of ridicule, I have established in Santiniketan a little place of welcome for all men. Here from a foreign land I gained a true man. In this Ashrama he was able to give his whole heart to the work of reconciling men. This was my highest gain, a gain which is imperishable..... This, finally, is what I would say to you who live in the Ashrama, in solemn confidence at the very moment when his lifeless body is being committed to dust—his noblest gift to us and not only to us but to all men, is a life which is transcedent over death itself, and dwells with us imperishably."

HERALD OF A NEW AGE

He was one of the heralds of a new age which is still a dream—an age of International amity and human brotherhood including Indo-British friendship. That is why he could understand so completely and so thoroughly the inner significance and deeper meaning of the establishment of Visva-Bharati a living embodiment of the great ideals and teachings of the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore. Indeed, Deenbandhu's own life was a noble and heroic experiment in realising the profound unity of man's spiritual endeavours in East and West. He wrote thus: "If Asia and Europe can truly find a common meeting place in India, then the organic unity of mankind in the near future may not after all be an empty dream."

NEW CONCEPTION OF AIR WARFARE

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

JUNE 5.

Of few of the 144 weeks of the present war can it be said that they have been uniformly good for the Allies. The last was one such.

On every front (except China) the Allies, though they have not scored any decisive victories anywhere, have more than held their own against the Axis. In Russia Marshal Timoshenko has held Von Bock at bay in one of the deadliest battles on the Eastern Front. In Libya General Auchinleck has turned the tables completely upon General Rommel and captured the commander of the famous Afrika Korps himself. In the Pacific the Japanese have found it hard going and have received a number of nasty knocks at Sydney. Moresby, Lae, Timor and particular at Midway Island, where a battleship and an aircraft carrier are reported to have been damaged. It all makes cheerful reading.

All this represents, however, merely a favourable (and may be, a passing) phase of the fortunes of war. The really sensational feature and the star turn of the last week was the new aerial offensive opened by Britain on the last night of the last week. To send a thousand bombers with a suitable escort of fighters over to Germany on Saturday night and to give a repeat performance within forty-eight hours is something novel and phenomenal.

More Thought Than Wish

It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago Air Marshal A. T. Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, casually observed to an Australian journalist "If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night, it would end the war by autumn If I could send 20,000 bombers to Germany to-night, Germany would not be in the war to-morrow." To all appearance this was wishful thinking; but those who have critically observed the gradual growth of the R.A.F. ever since it won a decisive victory in the Battle of London—growth as much in numbers as in the offensive spirit—the Air Marshal's remarks came more as a thought than as a wish. Few, however, expected the thought to be translated into action so speedily.

The full extent of the losses inflicted in those two massive raids on Germany will not naturally be known until the end of the war. An estimate published in an American paper puts the number of killed in Cologne alone in the neighbourhood of 20,000 and wounded 54,000! This cannot be far wrong and is fearful viewed from any point of view. It must be noted, again that Cologne was one of the best-defended cities in the Reich. How long can the German people stand such a holocaust? Can Berlin take it in 1942 as London did in 1940?

About the ability of Britain to mount such attacks very frequently if not daily, there need not be any doubt whatsoever. It has been pertinently emphasized that all the bombers, which participated in the two raids, were manufactured in Britain alone. An American air force is being assembled in Britain and it will soon be flying wingtip to wingtip with the R.A.F. Let it be remembered that the United States is building 60,000 planes this year and that this number will be doubled next year. Even if a fraction of this giant output reaches Britain, it will represent a terrible striking force indeed!

Most Significant Factor

The most significant factor of the last week's raids was the very low ratio of the losses suffered by the R.A.F., the first raid having cost 44 and the second 35 bombers. Compared with the crippling blows dealt to the Luftwaffe in August and September 1940, these losses are really negligible. Even if the German defences are improved, the proportion of losses is not likely to reach that figure. The R.A.F. was in a position to concentrate all its strength in its island home alone and to ignore all other fronts. The Luftwaffe has its hands already full in Russia and Libya and it can strengthen one front only at the cost of another.

The Luftwaffe could mobilise a maximum of 500 bombers while Britain and the United States can conceivably send ten times as many planes over the Channel in the not-too-distant future. The Germans somehow believed that a knock-out blow could be administered to Britain merely by razing down its metropolis. The British attack is being distributed mainly over the industrial areas of Germany and as such its result will prove more decisive if less spectacular in the long run.

It is true that even British production was stretched to a dangerous extent in 1940 and the R.A.F. was almost compelled to fly its planes straight from the assembly line into the fray. So critical had the position become that at one historic moment there were hardly a dozen planes in reserve and one American newspaperman later blurted out that Hitler had won the Battle of London without knowing it! Lack of any visible fruit of his shock tactics and the serious drain on his own strength compelled Marshal Goering to call off his offensive in the very nick of time.

A Wrong Belief

The R.A.F.'s success may have thus been essentially in the nature of a miracle, however, supremely well-deserved the miracle was. It is not a miracle, however, which is likely to happen to the Luftwaffe by any stretch of imagination. The R.A.F. knows full well that it is in a position to tighten the strangulating hold on German industry and it will go on doing so until the enemy is in his last gasps. Unlike those of Germany the resource of the Allies both in planes and trained personnel are almost inexhaustible and they will make the weight of their power felt in an increasing proportion every passing day.

There is a school of thought which believes that air power by itself can never win a war. Their belief was naturally strengthened by the Luftwaffe's failure in the Battle of London as well as by the subsequent happenings in Russia last year. It seems to me, however, that the R.A.F. and the American air force will be in a position to wrest a decision when they are in a position to deploy their full strength. That consummation may not be possible in this immediate future, perhaps not in the present year at all. But one can visualise the German sky becoming black with British and American planes in 1943. "Mein Gott!" will be the only reply Goering and Hitler can give then!

A Thousand A Day.....

Indeed, it appears to me that the plan adumbrated by Air Marshal Harris is not merely an extension of the bombing raids which have been carried on so long by the belligerents. It constitutes an altogether new conception of aerial warfare, just as the famous Panzers of Germany are something radically different from the tanks used in the last war, even though the former may be logically derived from the latter. Our ideas of aerial strategy will have now to be recast in the light of the two feats of the British Bomber Command during the last week.

It is true that the Germans, too, won their victories over small nations like Holland and Yugoslavia mainly on their air strength. the Luftwaffe's policy, however, was essentially one of frightfulness as the bombing of Rotterdam and Belgrade revealed. It was as if a mad killer was abroad terrorising a whole town. The aim of the new British strategy is not to massacre innocent civilians (though it is really unavoidable in the process) as to paralyse the industrial life of the enemy nation and thus to cripple its fighting forces. Germany is peculiarly susceptible to this war of attrition owing to the centralisation of its industries in the Ruhr and Rhineland and the fate of Cologne and Essen awaits every manufacturing town in Germany. A thousand bombers a day can surely knock the Nazis away. And a tenth of that will give the jitters to the Japs.

Confident Outlook

There has been little news from the Russian front during the last two days and it seems as if the fierce fighting of the last three weeks has temporarily died down. Both the combatants have suffered enormous losses, the Soviet Information Bureau listing the German losses in killed and captured at 95,000 and their own at 75,000 The present position seems to be in the nature of a brief lull The Germans have gained Kerch and retained Kharkov but they have lost the initiative as well as the momentum.

It is being given out that the real all-out offensive of Hitler will begin soon on the whole Russian front. The Fuehrer's visit to Finland also indicates that he is on a tour of inspection of the entire 2,000-mile front, a subsidiary intention probably being to revive the flagging spirits of his soldiers by his personal appeals. As in Kharkov, the Russians are prepared for fireworks on every other front as well, and the surprise will not be all on the side of the Nazis.

Even Rommel has been anticipated and so far suitably dealt with in Libya by Auchinleck. There is no doubt whatsoever that so far the fighting has gone in favour of the British but the determined manner in which Rommel's forces are again attacking Bir Hacheim with a view to roll up the left flank of the Eighth Army shows that he has considerable punch left in him still. The third phase through which the Libyan fighting is passing at present is, however, likely to prove decisive and one may await its outcome with some confidence now.

Tailpiece

The Killer has been killed at last! In May, 1941 it was Hess, Hitler's deputy. In May, 1942, it is Heydrich, Hitler's confidante. In May, 1943, will it be Hitler himself?

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BIRTHDAY PRESENT TO GANDHIJI

PATNA, June 5.

A purse of Rs. 71,000 and an equal number of yards of yarn will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi on the occasion of his 74th birthday.

This decision was reached at a conference of workers of the Bihar branch of the All-India Spinners Association held at Madhuvani in North Bihar. The conference by another resolution called upon its workers to spin regularly every month to provide "inspiration and incentive" to the public to take to Khadi. The conference was attended among others by Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha and Mr. Jaglal Chaudhary, ex-Ministers of Bihar.—A. P.

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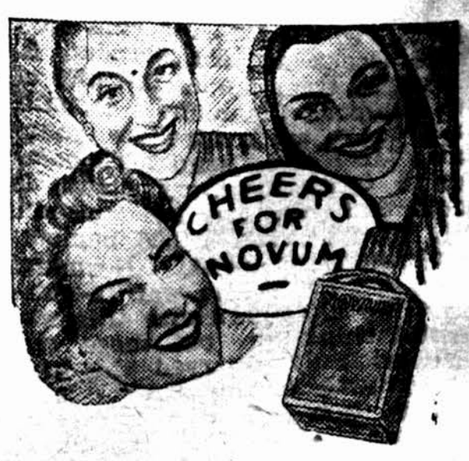

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ROMMEL'S ARMY THROWN INTO "DEVIL'S CAULDRON"

Nazi General Unable To Check Counter-Attack

BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN LIBYA

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)
LONDON, June 6.

Authoritative quarters are optimistic that General Rommel has not so far been able to do anything to stop our counter-attacks after his first serious check.

The fighting has moved north from Bir Hakeim and west and north from Knightsbridge.

"VIGOROUS, CONFIDENT OFFENSIVE"

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent Near Knightsbridge).

During Friday night in cool windless weather Britain's Eighth Army opened a vigorous, confident offensive against Axis forces and positions concentrated in the "Devil's Cauldron" in front of the Trighcapuzzo gap in the British mine-field.

The object was to mop the hard-pushed German units who during the last few days have been making a desperate attempt to turn the tide of battle by overrunning the Free French positions at Bir Hakeim. They have been frustrated at every turn, however, firstly by the big-hearted stand by the Free French; secondly by the non-stop hammering they received from British tanks and artillery. Now forced to remain in the area of the "Cauldron", the Germans are compelled to fight as and when the Eighth Army decided. The Luftwaffe made no serious attempt to interfere with British preparation for this counter-blow and the Eighth Army swung into night action in a position to hit harder than ever before.

Latest reports to-day are that the first objectives were reached during the night and that the attack is proceeding most satisfactorily.

R. A. F. COOPERATES WITH LAND FORCES

CAIRO, June 6.

An R. A. F. Middle East Communique on Saturday says: "The enemy landing ground at Martuba was heavily raided by our bomber aircraft during Thursday night. Violent explosions were observed and fires broke out among the dispersed aircraft. Aircraft on the Derna aerodrome were also bombed.

During yesterday our aircraft operated in close support of our land forces in the area west of Knightsbridge. In the course of numerous sorties a number of enemy bombers and fighters were damaged. Targets at Syracuse in Sicily were bombed during Thursday night. One of our fighter aircraft has not returned to its base but the pilot is safe.—Reuter.

PRISONERS OF WAR STARVED?

Nazi Allegations Denied

CAIRO, June 6.

Britain has, through the protecting power of Sweden, replied to an allegation made in yesterday's German communique that a British order had been issued that prisoners should be given neither food nor drink until their interrogation was completed.

According to a special Middle East war communique: "We are not aware that any such order has been issued. It is contrary to our method of waging war. Immediate steps have been taken to investigate and countermand orders of this nature if any had been issued without authority by any subordinate Commander. Detailed instructions have been issued that Axis prisoners of war must be handled strictly according to the terms of the Geneva convention. The German High Command are requested to furnish the necessary proof in support of the allegation made."—Reuter.

COUNTER-ATTACK BEGINS

CAIRO, June 6.

A British counter-attack in Libya began at four o'clock on Friday morning and is now in progress.

Latest

Fighting continued all day over a wide area after the British had gained their first objectives.—Reuter.

57 DEAD IN EXPLOSION

Serious Accident In U. S. Munitions Factory

ILLINOIS, June 6.

A total of 57 people are dead or missing and 41 injured, as the result of an explosion in a shell loading unit at America's largest munitions works near here. According to officials the effects of the explosion were felt over an area of 125 miles and many people believed it was an earthquake. The factory executives believe that production will be slowed down only temporarily. Although at present there is no suggestion of sabotage, the Army Inquiry Board are to investigate.—Reuter.

BLACK GUARD'S STANDARD NAMED AFTER HEYDRICH

BERLIN, June 6.

Himmler, Chief of the German Police, announced that Hitler has conferred the name of Reinhard Heydrich on the Sixth S. S. (Black Guard) Infantry Standard, "In memory of S. S. Obergruppenfuher Heydrich who died from wound received in the fight for Germany. May the standard always prove itself worthy of its honoured name."

FRESH ACTIVITY IN MADAGASCAR

PORTLOUIS (Mauritius): A British motorised column occupied Ambiloube about eighty miles to the south of Diego Suarez, states a broadcast message from Antananarivo capital of Madagascar. Another column is believed to be approaching Vohemar cattle port on the north east coast. The announcer vehemently denied that the Vichy authorities had any intention of negotiating. "Previous contacts were only to exchange prisoners and collect information and the wounded."—Reuter.

Mexico And Atlantic Charter

LONDON: Mexico has notified all countries with which she has diplomatic relations that she adheres to the Atlantic Charter. —Reuter.

R. A. F. BAFFLES NAZIS

Four-Pronged Attack From Ostend To Brittany

LONDON, June 6.

Four cannon Whirlwinds were thrown into the R. A. F.'s Cross Channel offensive on Friday.

It was officially mentioned for the first time in these sweeps that they took part in the massive four-pronged attack which stretched from Ostend in Belgium right along the coastline to Brittany.

This new technique of smashing at four points simultaneously threw the Germans into confusion. Targets were at Ostend, Le Havre, Morlai and Lannion and Abbeville.

Morlai and Lannion are bases from which Luftwaffe's convoy raiders operate.

They were first battered by Bostons and then Whirlwinds and Spitfires swept in with their cannon guns blazing.

Hangars blazed and planes on the ground were raked with fire.

A hundred Spitfires were meanwhile making the Abbeville sweep.—Reuter.

Bombing Operations In 3 Continents and 3 Oceans

LONDON, June 6.

Despite the devastating offensive rising to a thousand bomber per night raids the British Air Force has lost only 18 more planes than the Axis during May in the West and Middle East namely, 301 compared to 283.

Apart from the continuous fighter sweeps 100 different targets were attacked in Germany and German-occupied lands and 42 ships were sunk or damaged during May.

British cameramen of the air had one of their busiest months.

Flying with great daring they brought back revealing pictures from Augsoerg, Rostock, Hazebrouck, Rouen, Saint Omer and other places.

In the Middle East Benghazi was attacked 15 times during the month and Martuba aerodrome 14 times while five ships sunk or damaged.

Imperial and Allied aircraft in the Far East made 80 attacks against land targets and sank or damaged 21 Japanese ships.

In Burma the R.A.F. made 28 raids and the Americans 14.—Reuter.

Battle For Bread!

Winant Urges A Great Social Offensive

LONDON, June 6.

A great social offensive to crush the economic evils that breed poverty and war was urged by the American Ambassador, Mr. John Winant, addressing a crowded gathering of coal miners in their Trades Union Hall at Durham to-day.

Stressing the unity of purpose of the American, British and Russian workers, he said, "To crush Fascism at the roots we must crush depression. We must solemnly resolve that in our future order we will not tolerate those evils which breed poverty and war. This is not something that we shelve 'for the duration of war; it is part of the war. The pulse of social change is quickening. It is no mere coincidence that the will of democracy is becoming socially articulate throughout the world. It is an integral part of our war effort.

"When war is done the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses and the drive for food in order to prevent the enemy starving us must become a drive for food for all, the drive for physical fitness in the army must become a drive to reduce death and sickness rates, the drive for manpower in war must become a drive to make freedom from want a living reality."—Reuter.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN IN PACIFIC

Heavy Enemy Losses In Midway Island Encounter; No Attack On Pearl Harbour

MELBOURNE, June 6.

Overshadowing all other news from the South-west Pacific this week was the introduction of a new factor in this theatre of war—a Japanese submarine campaign against Allied shipping, writes Reuter's correspondent. This move lends credence to the widespread belief in competent quarters that Japan is not ready at this juncture to try to invade Australian shores, but is concentrating on blockading and harassing Allied aid to Australia.

Some see the action as a trial balloon. Allied losses during the week were confined to one freighter sunk off the Australian coast and one "small harbour vessel of no military value" sunk in Sydney harbour. Against this the enemy lost six, possibly seven submarines, while the splendid news released on June 4th announced that one Allied submarine destroyed three armed enemy ships and badly damaged another with tonnages ranging from 6,000 to 10,000. Allied airforces maintained their high pressure attacks against Japanese position. Fourteen separate targets were assaulted during the week with the most satisfactory results. —Reuter.

Japanese Attempt On Midway Island

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The full text of Admiral Nimitze's communique shows that Japanese losses at Midway Island were heavier than was first supposed.

The communique says: Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island have suffered very heavy damage to ships of aircraft-carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport class. They now appear to be withdrawing. The damage they have suffered is far out of proportion to that which Americans have received. Except for a ineffectual shots from a submarine last night, the Japanese have failed to follow up their initial air attack against the Island. As more reports come in, it appears that enemy damage is heavy indeed, involving several ships in each of the aircraft-carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes."

"While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that the United States remains in control of the midway area. The enemy appears to be withdrawing, but we are continuing the battle."

The mention in the communique of the presence of transports among the attacking naval forces adds support to the belief that the purpose of the invaders was to seize Midway Island and remove the last island barrier in the pacific between the Japanese and Hawaii.—Reuter.

Narendra Dev On Communists

Appeals To Kisans To Follow Congress Programme

MUZAFFARPUR, June 6.

"The world will live in peace and tranquillity only when both Fascism and Imperialism are destroyed; economic security and freedom are essential pre-conditions for such world peace which can be delivered only by a socialist scheme of things", delared Acharya Narendra Deva, while presiding over the sixth session of the All-India Kisan Conference held here this afternoon.

This conference is distinct from the one which held its annual session at Bihta on May 30 and 31 under the presidentship of Mr. Indulal Yagnik.

Acharya Narendra Deva analysed the causes of the war and observed that it broke out as the result of inherent conflict between "haves" and the "have nots."

He sought to refute the arguments advanced by the Communists and others that this was a people's war fought for the sake of preserving world democracy, and asked that if it was so, why should not British accede to India's national demand for independence. He criticised the Communists who changed their line of action in December last, when they sought to justify their co-operation in war efforts on the plea, that the character of the war had changed on account of Hitlers' attack on Soviet Russia.

While admitting that an Imperialist war could transform into people's war, Acharya Narendra Deva observed that nothing had happened which would admit of this. He referred to the Atlantic Charter and observed that the principle of self determination had been acceded in the Atlantic Charter only to those nations which have gone down to Hitlerism. It has not been made applicable to the British possessions. Why then will people believe that this is a people's war?

Discussing the position of India in this world conflict, Acharya Narendra Deva said that it would cease to be an Imperialist war for her, if she could feel free and obtains a charter of freedom for her millions of Kisan and labourers.

He advised and asked the Kisans to follow the Congress programme of self defence and self sufficiency and to cultivate the spirit of non-violent resistance against any aggressor. He pleaded for the greatest amount of national unity in a critical time like this, when not only the communists, but even Mr. Rajagopalachari was spreading discord in the Congress." He urged the Kisans to give strength to the Indian National Congress."—A. P.

NATIONAL RESOURCES FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

Prof. Ranga On Stand Of Kisan Sabha

NEW DELHI, June 5.

Professor N. G. Ranga, M. L. A. (Central) and Mrs. Bharati Devi, both ex-Presidents of the All-India Kisan Committee have returned to Delhi yesterday from Bihta after attending the Sixth Session of all All-India Kisan Sabha.

Prof. Ranga in the course of a statement says that he is glad that despite strong differences of views held by Communists and Kisan Sabhaites on Rajaji's ideas of Pakistan Coalition Ministries, the session was able to present a united front by first of all abstaining from approving any sectional views on these highly controversial issues and secondly by laying special stress even while reiterating the Nagur stand of aligning the Kisans with Russia, China and other allied progressive forces, on the urgent need for the immediate establishment of National Government in order to make this the Indian people's war.

BRITISH HALF-HEARTEDNESS.

This session viewed with grave concern the terrible effects of the failure of the Cripps mission upon India and the world and criticised the British Government for its failure to transfer real power to India and thus exposed the British half-heartedness about the anti-Fascist struggle and Indian defences. It has however realised the imminent threat to Indian integrity and freedom and all popular causes held by Japanese aggression and exhorted Kisans to defend the country by every available means. Therefore the session has requested all the National parties to break through the present political deadlock created by British want of statesmanship and has offered to co-operate with them wholeheartedly in achieving National unity and freedom.

WANTED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

It has also warned Government that until and unless National Government is established and the other nine demands including minimum prices for food crops are satisfied and all the national resources are mobilised on the basis of Indian freedom, effective all-out resistance to Japanese aggressors cannot be offered. This is the clearest, most patriotic and strongest anti-Fascist stand that Kisan Sabha can take, consistent with its duty towards our own immediate struggle for freedom of the masses and country.

Dwelling on the reported differences of opinion between his group and Communist Party's over Rajaji's proposals Prof. Ranga admits that strong differences of views did exist but after full and frank discussion, they agreed to differ and not to force a division on the Kisan platform on these issues.—United Press.

Mr. Swaroop To Preside Over Kisan Conference

MUZAFFARPUR, June 6.

Arrangements for the sixth Session of the All-India Kisan Conference at Bedaul in the interior of the District are now complete and many delegates from the United Provinces, Bengal and Gujarat have arrived. Acharya Narendra Dev, President-elect, is not attending the Session, it is learnt here, and Seth Damodar Swaroop is presiding.—A. P.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

MUZAFFARPUR, June 6.

Awadheshwar Prosad Sinha, outgoing President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, who was arrested here yesterday in connection with a speech delivered by him on the occasion of the Socialist Conference at Muzaffarpur in February last, was produced to-day before a Magistrate and removed to custody. The Magistrate rejected the application for bail moved on behalf of Mr. Sinha, but recommended him special division.—A. P.

'DEFENCE' ARREST IN U. P.

DEHRA DUN, June 6.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, a Congress M. L. A., of U. P., was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Agra under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

Delhi Congressmen Sentenced

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Mr. Krishna Nair, a prominent Congress Worker of Delhi, was sentenced to-day to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or default two months' further imprisonment for delivering an alleged objectionable speech in Shahdara.—A.P.

Congressmen Arrested

DALTONGUNJ, June 6.

Pundit Gouri Shanker Ojha, President of the Palamau District Congress Committee, and Mr. Vijyapati Tripathy, a Congress Worker have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Forward Bloc Members Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Basantkumar Bannerji who was suspected to be associated with the Forward Bloc was arrested at Lucknow.

His brother, Mohitkumar Bannerji, was arrested here earlier.

Sardar's Programme

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 6.

Sardar Patel after the Working Committee meeting will come to Ahmedabad for four days.

DR. KHAN SAHEB'S RETIREMENT

Frontier Congress To Consider Situation

PESHAWAR June 6.

To consider the situation created by the threatened retirement of Dr. Khan Saheb from public life, an extraordinary meeting of the F. P. C. C. will be held in Peshawar on June 14 and 15. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has been requested to attend, in view of the importance of the issues to be discussed. The meeting will also draw up plans to intensify the Congress constructive drive throughout the province.

NEHRU PAYS Rs. 500 FOR "NATIONAL HERALD"

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Contributions are being raised in the United Provinces for the "National Herald". Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Kailashnath Katju have contributed rupees five hundred each.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR WARDHA

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Wardha to-day.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, is expected to reach Wardha on June 9.

Pandit Nehru is likely to visit Bombay after the Wardha meeting.—United Press.

MORE ARRESTS IN JODHPUR

Kanhaiyalal Vaidya To Study Situation

JODHPUR, June 6.

Two more workers of the Marwar Lok Parishad were arrested by the Jodhpur Police when they attempted to address a public meeting.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal D. Vaidya, a member of the Standing Committeee of the All-India States People's Conference, has arrived here to study the situation in the State. It is understood that he will submit his report to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi.—United Press.

Lahore Editor Arrested For Anti-Islam Article

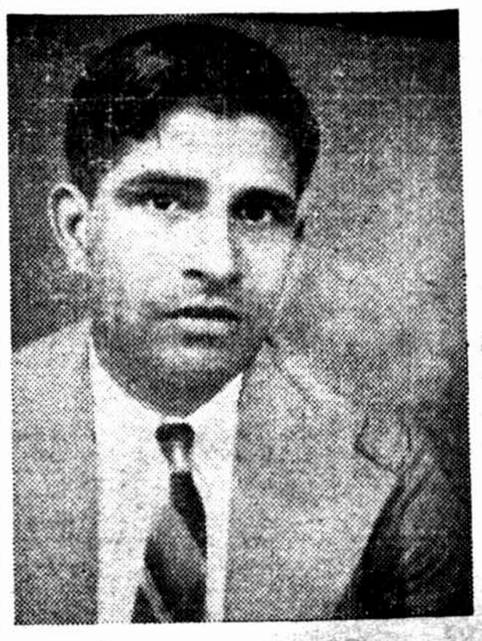
LAHORE, June 6.

Mr. Hiteshi, editor of the "Prakash", an Urdu weekly of Lahore, was arrested this afternoon under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules on a charge of publishing an article headed "Mai ne Islam Kiyon Chhora (Why I have left Islam"). It will be recalled that the issue of the paper in which the article in question was published has already been proscribed by the Punjab Government.—A.P.

DOCTOR LIM IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Doctor Robert Lim, Director of Chinese Red Cross arrived here last night from Calcutta.—A. P.



Mr. S. Ananthakrishnan who was awarded the "Institute of Commerce Prize" by the Government of Madras for having stood first in the Presidency in the R. A. Final Examination.

CIVIL DEFENCE EXHIBITION

Mr. M. R. A. Baig, the Sheriff of Bombay, opened the Civil Defence Exhibition, at the premises of the Municipal Urdu School at Nagpada, on Saturday night.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Baig said that such exhibition would help much in educating the masses for their defence. He was glad that the Muslim Area Civil Defence Committee has opened its A.R.P. training and First Aid classes which, he said were most essential for civil defence. The exhibition which is organised by the Muslim Area Civil Defence Committee, will be open for public from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily till June 13.

Airgraphs

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Airgraphs which left India after 14th May, 1942, and upto 17th May, 1942, have been delivered in the United Kingdom.—A.P.

SERVANTS OF INDIA ANNIVERSARY

POONA, June 5.

The 37th annual celebrations of the Servants of India Society will be held here on June 12.

Pandit Hiradayanath Kunzru, M.L.A., President of the Society has arrived here to take part in the celebrations.

The annual general meeting of the Society has commenced today under the Presidentship of Pandit Kunzru which is expected to conclude prior to the annual celebrations.—A. P.

M. P. C. C. Secretary Released

NASIK CITY June 6.

Mr. Govindrao Hari Deshpande, M. L. A. and Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was released this noon from Nasik Road Central Prison.—A.P.

Central Govt. Finances Civil Pioneer Force In C. P.

NAGPUR, June 6.

The C. P. Government has, on behalf of the Government of India, undertaken the raising of a Civil Pioneer Force. The expenditure of this force will be borne by the Central Government.

Employment will thereby be provided for more than 1,000 men of the labouring classes in this Province.—United Press.

WARDHA, June 6.—The workers of the Pulgaon Cotton mill resumed work this morning following a settlement of their dispute with the management.—United Press.

NAWAB CONVICTED OF MURDER OF FILM STAR

LAHORE, June 6.

In the Sessions trial, Nawab Sardar Mohammad Nawaz Khan of Dabkalan, in the Jhang district, was convicted for the murder of Shamshed Begum, a film star of Lahore, and sentenced to transportation for life. The accused being ill, he was allowed to be continuing his treatment until further orders by the High Court.

The prosecution alleged that the accused took Shamshed from Lahore with the intent of marrying her, and the same night when she was sleeping the accused shot her dead at midnight. The Police arrived on the scene and put the accused under arrest. Currency notes of the value of Rs. 25,000 were also recovered, which, it was alleged, was intended for the victim.

The Court disbelieved the defence story that his cousin had her murdered with intention to implicate him and ultimately to get possession of his property, the accused being issueless.

Earlier, the assessors gave the verdict of not guilty.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Adhik Jeth Vad 9, 1998
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Avval 22, 1361
Parsi : Deh 6, 1311
Sunrise : 6-1 a.m. Sunset : 7-12 p.m.
Hightide : 7-06, 19-14. Lowtide : 1-06, 12-58

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"Professor Mamlock" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Guest" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day at 12-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"One Night In Lisbon", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Gay Falcon", 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Chandan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6 15 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan", 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
METRO—"Babes On Broadway", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Apna Ghar", 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Man Hunt", 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Ujala", 4-30, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Keep 'em Flying", 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Doctor" 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-15 p.m.
AURORA—"Great Guns", 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"40,000 Horsemen", 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Vijay", 3, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee to-day 12 noon.
LAMINGTON—"Rai Saheb", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Duniya Ek Tamasha", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master", 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 & 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 11-30 a.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola", 2-15, 5-45, 9-45 p.m. Sunday 11 a.m.
KOHINOOR—"Raja Rani", 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Azad", 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Masoom", 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dil-Lagi", 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.

MATUNGA BHANDAR REOPENS : The Matunga Branch of the A.I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar has been reopened from 1st of June.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURE A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Shri Pt. Biharilal Shastri will deliver a public lecture on 'Our Struggle'.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION : The King's birthday will not be observed as a holiday for duration of war. There will be normal working hours on that day and ordinary telegrams will be accepted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD. : Fourth anuual general meeting at Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, to-morrow (Monday), at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.).

RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM : The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram will be held to-day (Sunday), at the Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall, Wassoodew Bhuwan, No. 2, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, from 4 to 6 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY : Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by Seances will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 51, Gordhandas Bldg., Girgaum. Opp. Portuguese Church.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ : A special general meeting of the Asthika Samaj will be held in the Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.), to confirm the amendments to the bye-laws of the Samaj passed at the meeting held on the 17th May.

MARWARI STUDENTS UNION : "The Marwari Students' Union will hold a debate to-day (Sunday), at the office of the Union (Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on "In the opinion of this house Religion has outlived its Utility."

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE : The fourth annual general meeting of the Muslim Educational Service League will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. in the Night High School of the League, at the Municipal Central Urdu School, New Nagpada.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Health and Healing" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 8-15 p.m.

SARASWATI AMATEURS : Anniversary celebration of late Mr. H. R. Mohan founder of Saraswati Amateurs will be marked by staging of two Natikas "Kapataprema in Kannada and Vidhilikhit in Konkani" in the Saraswat Association Hall, Talmakkiwadi, Tardeo, Bombay today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Dr. S. R. Savur.

LABOUR CENTRE IN MADANPURA : Under the auspices of the B.P. Committee of the Indian Federation of Labour and the Mill Kamgars' Union, a public function will take place to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. opposite Kalapani Maidan, Madanpura, where the local Labour Centre will be eventually inaugurated in the presence of the leaders of the Indian Federation of Labour.

"3 ARTS VARIETIES : To-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at Greens. Dr. Chugha will speak on Homoeopathy and Oleopathy, Fru Keren The Norwegian Radio Star will talk on the life of Edward Grieg and render his exquisite compositions on the piano. Mr and Miss Fernandes will sing classical songs and play. The Misses Lian Kim, Swee, trio will render Chinese songs and dances, composed and arranged by him. The Rajkumar of Jath will show films, shot by himself. Didanath who won the All-India Trophy for clever wit will also speak."

PVB

PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER BRIGADE : To meet the first batch of P.V.B. rescue volunteers the following programme has been arranged to-day (Sunday), (1) Practical demonstration of Rescue work by P.V.B. Volunteers; (2) tea, and (3) Chairman's address.

MEETING OF P.V.B. OFFICERS : A meeting of "D" Ward Circle officers and Sector officers of Circles No. 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 and 12 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the B.I.T. Chawl No. 12, Bellasis Road.

"D" WARD P.V.B. RALLIES AND MEETINGS : The weekly meeting and rally of "D" Ward Circle No. 4 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. at Nutan Kelvani Mandir, French Road and of Circle No. 9 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at B.I.T. Chawl No. 12 Bellasis Road. (All P.V.B. volunteers from respective circles are requested to be present punctually.)

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS : "The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes :—All the "A" Ward members of the B.N.G. are required to be present in mufti at the "A" Ward Congress Office at 7 a.m to-day (Sunday), to join the P.V.B. Rally at Colaba and the rest of the members are required to be present at the Congress House to attend parade."

P.V.B. "F" Ward : There will be a monthly rally of P.V.B. volunteers to-day (Sunday), at Kamgar Maidan at 5-30 p.m. All volunteers are requested to be present and help the rally. "Dr. Gilder, Sjt. S. K. Patil and Asok Metha G.O.C. will adddress.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS : The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes :—All the 'A' Ward members of the B. N. G. are required to be present in mufti at the 'A' Ward Congress Office at 7 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to join the P.V.B. Rally at Colaba and the rest of the members are required to be present at the Congress House to attend parade.

"G" WARD P.V.B. PROGRAMME : The following is the programme of the "G" Ward P.V.B. to-day (Sunday).
(1) Cycle Procession in Ward starting at 7 a.m. (S.T.) from the Central Office of the "G" Ward P.V.B.
Rally of Circles 1 to 6 and 10 on Shivaji Park at Dadar at 7 a.m.
Rally of Circles 7 to 12 at Nardulla Tank Sayani Road at 7 a.m.
Rally of Circle 12 to 14 at Jambori Maidan, Worli.
Rally of Circles 15 to 16 at DeLisle Road B.D.D. Chawl, Maidan.
Rally of 17 to 20 Pimpal Maidan, Fergusson Road.

P.V.B. PROCESSION AND RALLY IN "A" WARD : A Procession of P.V.B. volunteers from "A" Ward will start from the Ward P.V.B. Office at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday), and passing through the different streets of the Ward will reach Rajawadekar Street, Lower Colaba, where a Rally will be held at 8-30 a.m. All P.V.B. volunteers from "A" Ward should attend the functions. The Rally will be addressed by Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, the C.M.O. and Mr. Asoka Mehta, the G.O.C. of the P.V.B.

"F" WARD RALLY : There will be a Rally of P.V.B. Volunteers in "F" Ward to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan, opposite to the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Loud-speakers will be installed. The meeting will be addressed by Sjt. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, the C.M.O. and Asoka Mehta, the G.O.C. of the P.V.B.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION : "The A.I.C.C has blundered in not accepting C.R.'s Resolution on Pakistan" will be the subject of a public debate to be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL : The closing ceremony of the Mandal's summer classes of Physical Education and prize distribution ceremony of the Indian Games Tournaments, will come off to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Kreeda Bhuvan Thana when Mr. P. R. Bhatt will preside and give away the Certificates.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH : Free Hindi classes will be started at the following places :—A. E. Society Sharada Sadan Girl's School, opposite Ambewadi Post Office Girgaon, and Chhabildas Lalloobhai Boys' High School, Library Street Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m.
Hindi Bhasha Ratna and Sahitya Madhyama (Visharad) classes are being held in Vidyapeeth office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon on Saturday and Sunday evening at 4 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS : The health returns of Bombay during the week ended 30th May 1942, were as under :—The total mortality 317 was 44 less than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 11.1 on the Census population of 1941 which compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1941 viz. 526 the mortality and 21.8 the death rate. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 539 and the death-rate 25.0.

HAVALDAR COMMITS SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday

Atmaram Mahadeo (P. H. No. 2287) Havaldar in the City Police Force attached to the Yellow Gate Police Station was said to have been greatly distressed about the continuous illness of his wife.

Yesterday he was found lying unconscious in his room at Wadi Bunder Police Lines at 9 a. m He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died last night.

At the inquest held to-day, it was recorded that the death was due to a suicidal dose of opium self-administered.

The trophies shown here were won at various tennis, badminton, and table-tennis tournaments by the three Khory brothers, grandsons of the late Khan Bahadur Khory, who had been Prime Minister of Dhar, Barwani and Sailana States. Their father was Judicial Minister and Chief Justice in Dhar State for the 25 years Standing is Charly Khory who was tennis captain in his college and was recently appointed as Professor in Indore Daly College. Sitting left is Ady who scored First Class in LL.B. Examination and received the "Certificate of Admission" to the I.C.S. Examination, and sitting right is Ginger, the youngest who won the All-India Junior's Tennis Tournament this year. Some of the recent Tournaments won are Central India Opens Badminton and Tabie Tennis Singles and Doubles events and the Maharaja of Dewas' Tennis Doubles fixture.

JAPANESE CANNOT HOPE TO LIQUIDATE CHINA

Othman Woo Denies Stories Of Split Between Communists And Koumintang

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the course of a press interview at the Taj, Mr. Othman K. H. Woo, representative of the Chinese Islamic Federation who is on a goodwill mission to India, said that he had been gratified to see, during his two months' tour in the country, the genuine sympathy of the Indian nation for China.

"China's friends here" he observed "often express concern at the loss of the Burma Road. They ask me how China will face the situation created by this loss. I would ask Indian friends not to worry in the least. Burma Road or no Burma Road, China will carry on the fight until final victory. Anything that happens outside, will not, in the least, deter us from our will to win. It will in no way change our war plans."

CHINA CAN HOLD OUT.

Explaining the basis for China's optimism even in the eventuality of all outside assistance being cut off, Mr. Othman said China had ample natural resources as also the factories to produce light arms. She had enough man power. That was enough to stem the tide of Japanese advance.

"We can wage a defensive war with the help of our man-power and light arms, for any length of time" said Mr. Othman. "It is true we have to look to outside help to equip our brave soldiers with heavy tanks and other heavy armament. If this help is rendered, China can be effectively on the offensive."

Referring to the morale of the Chinese, Mr. Othman said that a new China has been in the making since 1937. The nation grew day by day in its spirit. Each Chinese citizen considered the war as his. He was prepared to sacrifice his all for the nation. The Japanese claimed much. But a close study of the map showed that it was only the strategic centres which had come into the possession of the Japanese, while large tracts in the interior were still in the hands of the Chinese. The guerillas were active everywhere. The Japanese, declared Mr Othman, could never hope to liquidate China

BEWARE OF JAPANESE

Appealing to Indians not to trust the Japanese, Mr. Othman said:—"I want every Indian to realise that there is no Imperialism worse than the Japanese brand. When they raise the slogan—Asia for Asiatics—they only mean Asia for the Japanese. The condition of the people in Korea and Manchuria amply prove that the Japanese imperialists are the worst in the world. The Koreans and the Manchurians have not the freedom even to learn their own language. Their culture has been destroyed by stages."

Mr. Othman said that stories about sharp differences between the Communists and the Koumintang were baseless. In the face of the Japanese aggressor, China stood as one man.

Referring to his interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram, Mr. Othman said that he had been greatly impressed with India's greatest leader. "I sat silently with admiration in his presence for a considerable time "said Othman "as your leader squatted and kept himself busy with the spinning wheel. I was struck by his great energy."

Mr. Othman will be in Bombay for about a week. He has already had an interview with Mr. Jinnah. He intends seeing him again on Sunday. Mr. Othman will also call on Dr. Ambedkar.

Othman Woo Meets Jinnah

BOMBAY, June 5.

Mr. Othman K. H. Woo of the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation interviewed Mr. Jinnah this morning. The interview lasted for one hour and a half.

He presented to Mr Jinnah a letter from His Excellency Omar-pai Chung-Hsi, President of the Chinese Islamic National Salvation Federation, and another from His Excellency Teng Ah San M. Ali, Vice-President of the Federation, conveying goodwill on behalf of the Chinese Muslims to the Muslims of India.

Another letter from His Excellency Liuwei-Chin, Minister for the Overseas Department, was also presented to Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Woo will lunch with Mr. Jinnah on Sunday, June 7.—

Payment For Burma Notes

NEW DELHI, June 6.

An ordinance has been issued today prohibiting the Reserve Bank of India from making payment for Burma notes except with the authorisation of the Government of India and in future references to Burma notes will be omitted from the accounts of the Reserve Bank.—United Press.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

BOMBAY, June 6.

A telegraph notification says that as the King's birthday will not be observed as a holiday for the duration of war there will be normal working hours on that day and ordinary telegrams will be accepted.—A. P.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this new competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope that many of our readers will take part in it, especially as we are offering a special prize of Rs. 2,500 this time. This indeed offers a very good opportunity of earning a substantial amount with reasonable chances of success.

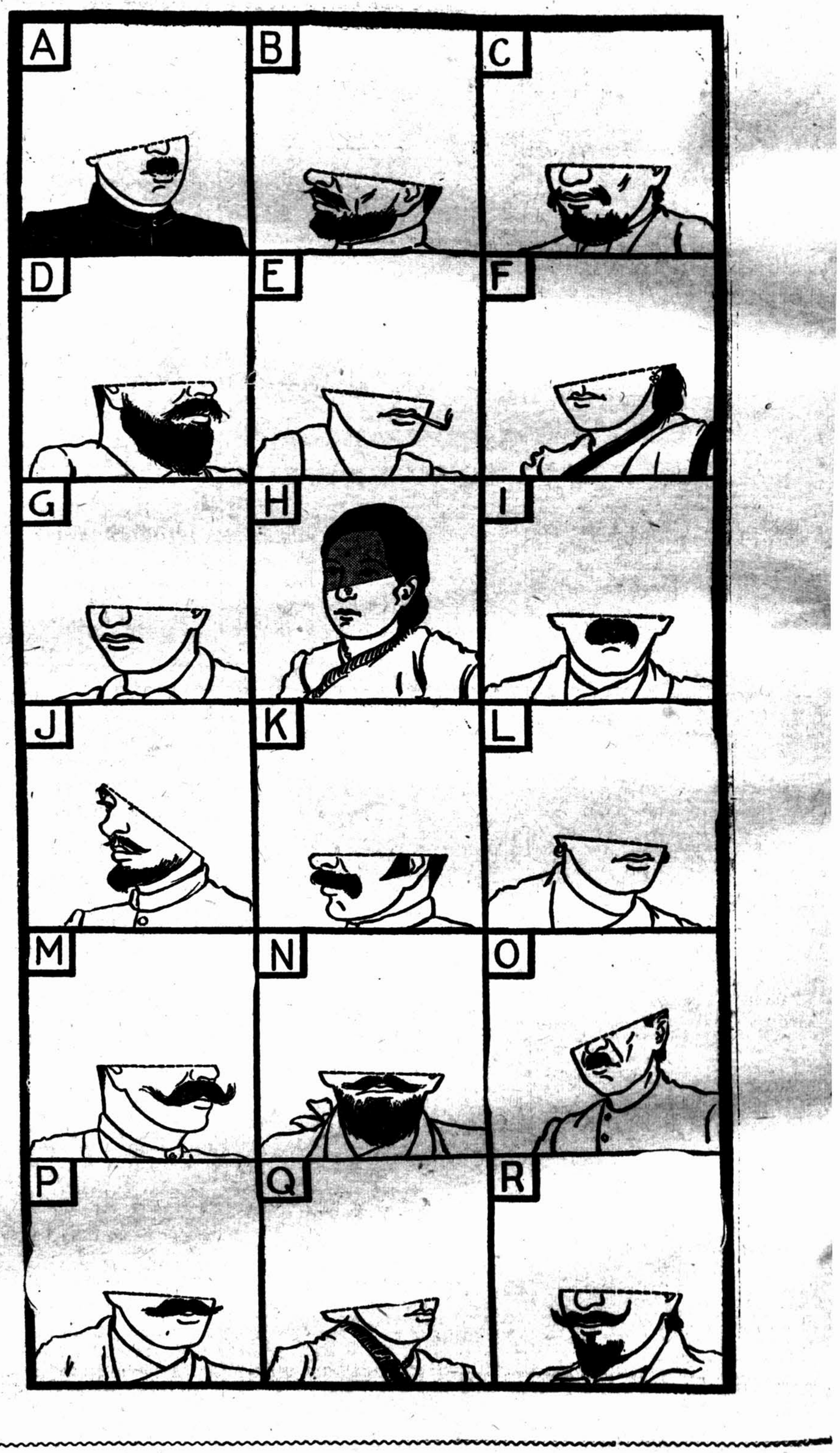
Each of the illustrations A, B, C represents the lower portion of a face which has been cut out at the dotted line. The corresponding other part of the face is shown on the opposite page. You are to find out the part the dotted line of which when placed on that of the original would make up the exact face.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. 8. If the dotted line of "8" is placed exactly on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly the upper portion of the head in figure "O" is shown in No. 10. If the dotted line of No. 10 is placed exactly on that of "O" a perfect face can be obtained, so "10" is entered against "O" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 17th June, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified
7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd. but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY. 17th JUNE. 1942

Cut-Faces Competition 7/6/'42.

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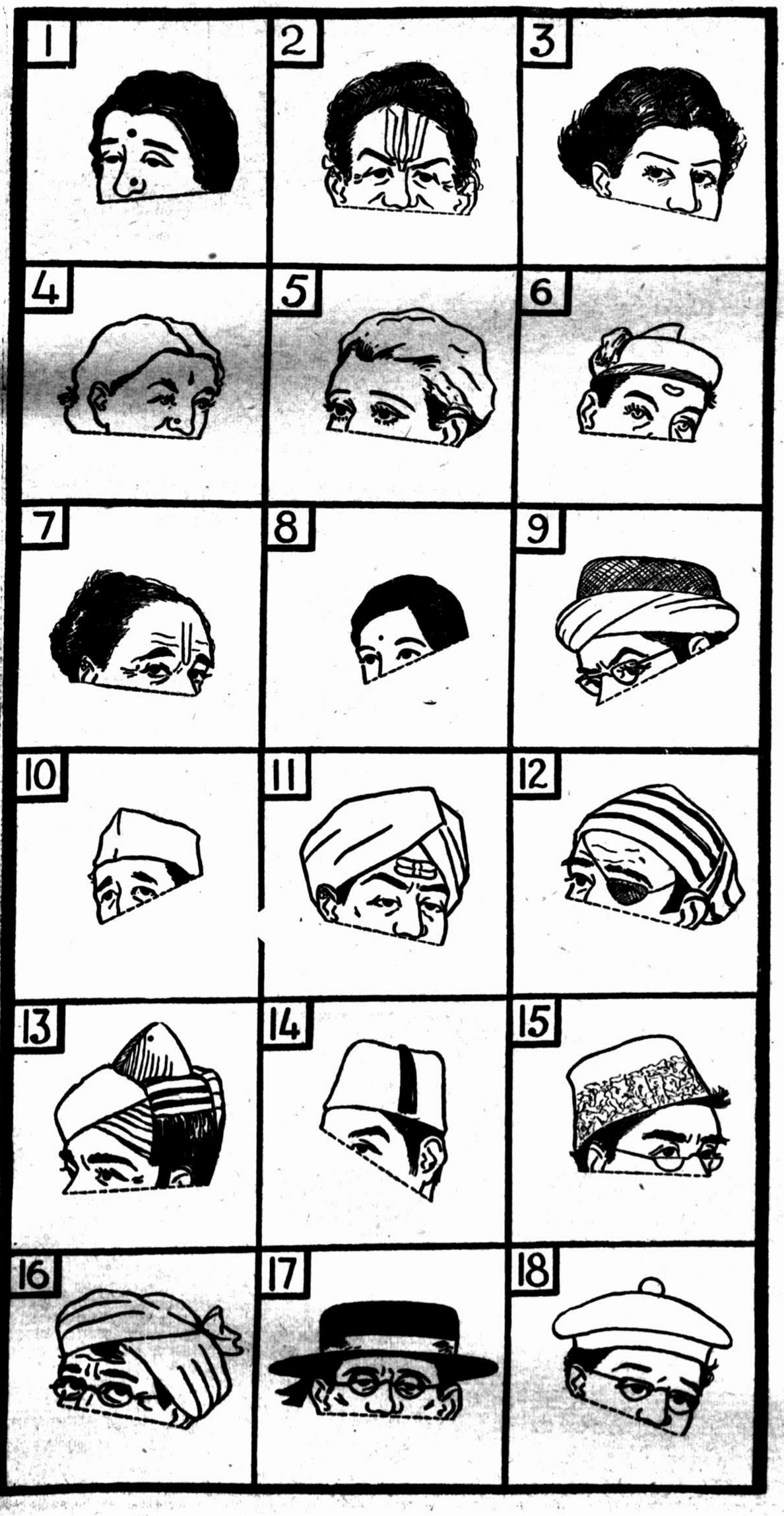

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WHO ARE HURS?

The Pir Of Pagaro & His Ignorant Followers; Seventy Years Of Crime

(From A Correspondent)

The Hurs whose outrages have received prominence in the Press recently, are a tribe of Sind and the neighbouring States.

Their history goes back to the last century.

Significantly, a case of the treacherous murder of a holy man, is the starting point of the story of how the appellation "Hur", a name sacred among Muslims, came to be applied to these Sindhi and Baluchi tribes.

The Two Pirs

About the middle of the last century, Hazbullah Shah succeeded his father as Pir of Kingri. Pir Hazbullah Shah recognised as his "Khalifa" or Deputy for a part of the Hyderabad district, one Ghulam Nabi Laghari who was destined to leave his impress on the subsequent history of the ignorant followers of the Pir.

But in another sub-Division of the Hyderabad district, lived Pir Hazbullah Shah's cousin, Pir Fazbullar Shah, famed for his piety and eloquent and impressive sermons which drew to him an ever increasing procession of devotees. This excited the jealousy of the Kingri order. Pir Fazbullah Shah was murdered in his village mosque in the holy month of Ramzan in the year 1865.

Pir Hazbullah Shah was charged with instigation and his Khalifa, Ghulam Nabi Laghari and some others with murder. But the Pir and his Khalifa were acquitted, though a kinsman of the latter was sentenced to death.

Hur Brotherhood

The unanswering loyalty of Khalifa Ghulam Nabi Laghari to Hazbullah Shah during this episode, earned for him from the Pir the title of "Hur" after the name of the Arab General who fought on the side of the Prophet's grandcons, Hasan and Hussain, and was killed in the holy war against Yazeed at Karbala. The Khalifa thereupon started a Hur Union which gradually embraced almost the whole ignorant section of the Pir's followers, and this section came to be known as Hurs.

The tenets laid down by Ghulam Nabi Laghari for the Union emphasised the tie of brotherhood among the Hurs. They were to treat each other as brothers, never to act against each other and always to help and co-operate. Soon criminals and known offenders found membership of the Union of advantage to them. They found in it ready sympathisers and reliable co-operators. Other evils crept into the Hur tribes.

But among Khalifa Ghulam Nabi's tenets, the first was the sanctity of the person of the Pir Ghulam Nabi illustrated his doctrine by the sanctity and unity of God laid down in the Quran. The doctrine sank so deep into minds of the ignorant followers that the Pir came to be regarded in the light of God who cannot have any relatives. Once the Pir's son was nearly slain by a Hur for going into his father's presence with his shoes on, and his life as "heir-apparent" was always in danger on the theory that he might try to murder and supplant his father. Reckessness in regard to human life became a characteristic of the sect; so that the Hur did not hesitate to put out of the way any body, even the Pir's relatives or Khalifas of whose influence they became jealous or who, in their opinion led the Pir to treat them with disfavour.

MUSLIM RESENTMENT.

So low had the Hurs fallen even before the end of the last century that the general Muslim gave them the name of "Lurs", that is, unholy. The Pir was reproached for tolerating the doctrine recognising him in the place of God, etc. Indeed some of the Hurs constructed mosques facing north, towards Kingri instead of towards the west, that is, Mecca. Later the Hur villages became conspicuous for the absence of any mosque at all.

MORE MURDERS

Attempts at reform were followed by murders. Pir Hazbullah Shah's maternal uncle, Karam Ali Shah, persuaded him to try to correct the Hurs. Karam Ali Shah was murdered by a band of disguised Hurs, among whom was said to be one of the Khalifas, about the year 1873. Next, one Mohammed Saleh Rajar was said to be using his influence with the Pir in an attempt to combat the tenets of the Hur Union. He was murdered in the year 1883 or 1884. Again in the year 1888, the Pir's trusted attendant, Chutal Khan Laghari, was found working against the Hurs. He, too paid with his life.

All this time, the Hurs went their way, and the brotherhood continued to help and protect criminals.

There was no abatement of crimes committed by Hurs during the period 1920 to 1930. The Hurs murdered one of the Khalifas or the Pir's deputy in the year 1922, beat a brother of another in the year 1927, threw acid at a third in the year 1928, murdered a fourth in the year 1929, and committed obscene acts before a fifth in the year 1929—all because the victims had caused annoyance to the Pir. Quarrels among the Hurs resulted in a murder in the year 1925, and another in the year 1926. The Hurs murdered two Hindus in the year 1929 at Pir Jo Goth, the Pir's residence, and the mother of a man confined by the Pir in the Pir's "Kot" in the same year. There were two cases of theft by the Hurs of the Pir-Jo-Goth in the year 1925, another case of house breaking and theft by the Hurs in the year 1929, and a theft in the year 1930 of a gun which was afterwards found in the Pir's possession.

The Pir himself was an accused in a case of dacoity in the year 1927 and of a murder in the year 1928. Sixteen personal retainers of the Pir who were Hurs, were ordered on April 4, 1930 to be deported to the Bombay Presidency for being concerned in these crimes, as no evidence could be collected to bring the crimes home to them, owing to their close connection with the Pir which prevented any body coming forward as a witness.

Pir Pagaro

Indeed the present Pir, Sibghatullah Shah, known as Pir Pagaro was born in 1908 he succeeded as Pir in 1922 when still a minor at the desire of his father. He grew up to be a very wild man and several murders were committed by his followers but it was difficult to get evidence against him. Eventually in 1930 after a number of serious complaints had been made, the Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, decided to raid the "Kot", his residential quarters, a sort of fortress, in the village Pir-Jo-Goth, (an island of British territory in the Khairpur State), the population of which is about 3,000. The police seized a quantity of unlicensed arms and ammunitions, found evidence of orgies of debauch and saddist practices to which the foul Pir is addicted and, most curious of all, a young Muslim boy confined in a box!

THE BOY IN THE BOX

The story of the boy in the box, as also of some other victims of the Pir, is related in the course of the judgment in cases against him. The boy was one Ibrahim, the elder son of an unfortunate woman Mariam, on the charge of causing whose murder the Pir Pagaro had been tried and discharged earlier.

To prevent his escape, at night Ibrahim was confined in a box which used to pedlocked. This box had a circular hole at the bottom from which came the air which Ibrahim breathed. He was provided in the box a matress, a drinking cup and an earthen pot in which to answer the calls of nature. This manner of confinement continued till the flight from Pir-Jo-Goth of three women, Eman, Gullan and Nuran.

"Story Of Three Women"

These three women were inmates of the Pir's "Kot" from the time of their girlhood, ministering at first to the pleasures of the accused or his father as the case might be, and "when whatever charm they possessed began to pall, serving as maids to their legitimate wives" The Pir Pagaro had taken malicious delight in subjecting them to "indescribable tortures and unnameable indignities". As the Judge observed in another judgment these women had to lay bare their entire life as inmates of the Pir Pagaro's "Kot" as they were to figure as witnesses not only in their own cases against the Pir but in four other cases against him. At the dictates of an odious custom and the will of their parents, they surrendered their virtues to the Pir-in-power but, the Judge maintained, were not "abandoned wretches lost to all sense of shame and decency, that they would give utterance to such foulness without feeling defiled".

Emboldened by the success of Rahim Shah, the younger brother of Pir Pagaro, in eluding the vigilance of the Pir's guards and unable to contemplate without acute mental suffering and overpowering distress their past experiences and the fresh terrors which they knew awaited them in the Pir's "Kot", they negotiated one of the walls of the "Kot" in the small hours of the morning of February 5, 1930 when the Pir was away. Emna and Gullan safely landed outside but the rope gave way before Nuran had completed her descent and she fell injuring her back and feet. Daylight was fast approaching and their courage born of sheer desperation was now oozing out. They abandoned their fight and directed their steps to the residence of the Pir Pagaro's step-mother. They secured asylum and prevailed upon the lady to inform the Superintendent of Police Sukkur. On the latter's arrival, four days later on February 8, they begged him to take them with him and refused to go back to the Pir of Pagaro's service.

THE LARGER BOX AND THE SMALLER.

The women were taken by the police to Sukkur which necessitated the Pir's visit to the town. Before leaving he locked Ibrahim up in the box and instructed his servants to keep the lad immured there till he returned. The Pir's instructions were carried out to the letter and during the seven or eight days that Pir Pagaro spent at Sukkur, the box was not opened except to give Ibrahim food and "sometimes, though rarely, to take him out for an airing". Even after the Pir Pagaro's return home, Ibrahim continued to be confined in the box except when he was taken to the engine room to work there. On such occasions he was taken in chains with Ghul Hussain chained to him.

On the arrival of the Deputy Superintendent of Police at Pir-Jo-Goth a few days later, Ibrahim was transferred to a larger box which lay in Pir Pagaro's garden. Two or three days later, however, came the news that the District Superintendent of Police was again coming to Pir-Jo-Goth. The garden was now considered unsafe and Ibrahim was removed from the larger box and locked in a smaller one which lay in a narrow passage at the back of the Pir Pagaro's "Aghasi" Bungalow. Here it was that the Superintendent of Police found him two days later, after an elaborate search in the presence of the Pir Pagaro and four others whose turn it had been to keep guard over him that month. When Ibrahim was taken out of the box, he looked like a ghost, as pale as death, and smelt like a pole cat. In the box lay the drinking cup and an earthen pot which "reeked of urine, mute witness of his long immurement".

The Pir Pagaro was convicted under Section 344, I.P.C. to three years R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer R.I. for six months in addition. Under Section 346, I.P.C. to two years; under Section 19 (f) of the Arms Act to three years and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default of payment, R.I. for nine months; under Section 19 (i) of the Arms Act to two years. Total conviction amounted to about eight years R.I. and a fine of Rs. 2,000 for confining the boy Ibrahim and for illegal possession of twelve rifles, three guns, two revolvers and one rifle barrel, and 25,000 rounds of ammunition and apparatus for manufacturing the latter. The Pir was released from jail on November 25, 1936. The fines of Rs. 2,000 were realised in full.

THE PRISON AND AFTER.

On release in the year 1936 after six years imprisonment, the Pir Pagaro set about rehabilitating himself in the eye of the wider public. A pilgrimage to Mecca was undertaken. Of course, Mecca or no Mecca, or whether he was a worthy spiritual guide or an ex-convict, he continued to be worshipped by the large majority of his followers. Further the inauguration of the new constitution in the year 1937 setting up respoisible Governments in the Indian Provinces gave him some political importance. His following is large, larger than that of any other Pir in the Province. The Hurs, perhaps total 8,000, less than 100 of them desperados who will carry out the Pir's wishes at all cost. There is also the other section of the Pir's followers known as "Salim Jamait" who follow Islamic principles and are to a certain extent peaceful people. The followers of the Pir are found in an area stretching from the south of Sukkur district down through the neighbouring Khairpur State into the Sind talugas of Shahdadpur and Sinjhore of the Nawabshah district and the Sanghar talugas of the Thar Parkar district. Thus the new constitution placed in the Pir Pagaro's hands the priceless weapon of the thousands of votes of his followers.

A Prophecy

Even after the release of the Pir there were a long series of crimes varying from petty thefts to murder. The Pir is imbued with the idea that, according to an old prophesy, a Pir whose face is pock-marked in a certain way, would one day become the King of Sind. He fulfils this description and is firmly convinced that he will fulfil the prophecy.

The Pir then started calling the more ardent of his followers around him and took their pledge of support even to death. Such picked persons he styled as his "Ghazis" and the number estimated to have been enrolled was 6,000. In the beginning of June 1940 he was reported to have made his headquarters in the jungles of the Khairpur State where he was said to be enrolling, training, and arming a large body of Hurs.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.

By an understanding with the Government, the Pir began to live at Karachi and was required not to leave Karachi without permission. But he left Karachi without permission, went to his bunga'ow at Garang in Thar Parkar district and from there to Pir-Jo-Goth which is in the Sukkur district. He was sent back to Karachi by the district authorities on instruction from the Government.

His absence from Karachi coincided with a dastardly crime. The murder was committed in Sukkur of his cousin Pir Fatehali Shah who had been clamouring that his life was in danger from Pir Pagaro. Pir Fatehali Shah had actually been given a guard of two armed policemen in his bungalow in Sukkur. But on October 14, 1941, three Hurs descended on the bunga'ow early in the morning and taking the police men unawares murdered Pir Fatehali, a servant and one of the policemen.

On the Pir Pagaro's return to Karachi, he was served with a notice under the Defence of India Rules to remain in Karachi. Now occurred some cases of sabotage of telephone lines on the railway between Rohri and Reti. The Government decided to arrest the Pir and removed him from Sind to a place outside the province.

Fresh offences were committed by the Pir's followers. His arrest was followed by the cutting of telegraph wires and sabotage on the railways and by more murders and dacoities. Early in February 1942, the Hurs attacked an armed police post of a Head Constable and five Constables; two policemen were killed and two injured and the police arms were taken. Other outrages and damage to telegraphs and railways continued. In February the number of persons murdered by the Hurs was 26; 23 persons were wounded.

THE DIFFICULTIES.

The suppression of the Hurs has presented difficulties. Their main hideout is somewhere in the Makhi Dhand area of the Sanghar taluqa, which area is a thickly forested area of lai, scrub and jungle with tall and thick grass over about 125 square miles or more.

Also, the methods adopted by them have overawed the population of the affected area sand their co-operation is difficult to obtain. The Hurs have driven the conviction into the public mind that they forget nothing; reprisals for acts unfriendly to them are known to have been taken even after the lapse of years. They are not only unforgiving but brutal in their punishment to their victims. They have an efficient intelligence service. On the other hand intelligence about their plans is difficult to obtain. They have a code of their own by which they recognize each other and a stranger going to them generally courts certain death.

Villagers Fight Hurs

Mopping Up Operations In Sind Meet With Initial Success

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Press communique: The proclamation on June 1 of Martial Law over an area in Sind did not have any immediate reaction and was in fact taken very quietly in the districts concerned. It had, however, the natural effect of causing immediate dispersion of some of the larger gangs of Hurs which had, by reason of their aggressive behaviour and terrorisation of the people, been able in some places to operate almost with impunity. This dispersion has not prevented Hurs from continuing to perpetrate outrages against the public. Several further outrages have already been reported.

CIVILIAN MORALE STIFFENS

There are, however, some indications that the strong action now being taken is already tending to stiffen civilian morale. This is suggested by the incident reported from the Perumel Taluka near Sawghar. An attack by 20 Hurs was successfully repulsed by the villages themselves, four Hurs being killed and two guns and camels captured. All the property seized by the dacoits is reported to have been recovered: One Chowkidhar lost his life in the action.

So far fourteen men have been arrested in Hyderabad, Sind, and nine dacoits have been apprehended in the Doro Canal area of Mirpurkhas District. These dacoits were armed with hatchets and a horse and camel were captured with them. A number of one of the most prominent gangs has already been caught near Singhoro and 41 Hurs seized in Shahdadpur area; 21 suspected persons have been taken into custody in the Rohri area. A patrol pursuing another gang succeeded in capturing 12 more dacoits. Operations are continuing. Armed protection has been provided for stations and running trains.—A.P.

Exhibition Match At Parel

The Football Champions of Bombay, the W. I. A. A. Staff will play an Exhibition Match to-day (Sunday) against the Combined 2nd Division Eleven, on the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel. The following players will represent the Combined side:—Kay (Coast Artillery), Pavey (G. I. P. Workshops), Mandon (Tata Sports), Thomson (G. I. P. Workshops), Middlecoat (Times), Ali Mohammed (Coast Artillery), Woodcock (B. B. and C. I. Rly.), Parsons (Royal Berkshires), Cesar D'Souza (H. V. M. Sports Club), Martin (H. V. M. Sports Club), Lean (City Police). Reserves.—Coutinho (H. V. M. Sports), Lewis (H. V. M. Sports), Woods (Coast Artillery).

The kick-off will be at 5-50 p.m., and Mr. Mandon will captain the side. There will be an earlier match at 3-45 between the Bhoiwada Football Club and Mazagon Docks, on the same ground.

"PRECIPITOUS" SCRATCHED IN DERBY

LONDON June 6.

In the Derby "Precipitous" was scratched to-day.—Reuter.

CINEMA

WELL-MATCHED TEAM IN "BASANT"

Mumtaz Shanti and Ulhas appear to be as well-matched a star pair as one may wish for a romantic film like 'Basant', Bombay Talkies coming production.

Each, we may be sure, is a fine artiste, accomplished and impressive. But that is not enough. It would be hard, for instance, to visualise a romantic team of Chandramohan and Hansa Wadker, or of Naseem and Motilal; though each, in his or her own right, is an artiste of recognised talent. It is not individual merit alone that has given the Leela-Ashok team the celebrity it enjoys; there is that other factor, of artistic balance.

In stature, appearance, bearing and sensitiveness, in all those matters that go to compose personality Mumtaz Shanti and Ullhas are so obviously well matched. From the little that can be surmised from still photographs, and from the little more that can be gathered from studio reports, there would appear to exist between these stars a mutual artistic responsiveness that holds great promise for 'Basant.'

Premiere Of "State Guests" At Poona Next Thursday

Though the cinegoers of Bombay have been eagerly awaiting the release of Navayug's "State Guests" for last so many weeks it seems that the cinegoers of Poona will have the first opportunity to witness it. It is announced that the premiers of "State Guests" will be held at Shree Krishna Talkies, Poona which has been aptly re-decorated and renovated for the occasion, on Thursday 11th June.

"Azad" At Broadway

This week at Broadway, Dadar, the Bombay Talkies picture 'AZAD' is being revived. Starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar with Hansa Wadkar and Rama Shukul.

Azad presents a modern story of the spirit of independence of the educated youth of our country. Songs and delightful situations with thrilling climax make this picture quite an enjoyable evening entertainment.

The "Guest"

The 'Guest' enters into 5th week at Royal Opera House. It is directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi. It has a powerful cast like Mudhuri, Ishwarlal, Shamim, Rama Shukul Mubarak.

A special ladies show is arranged on Wednesday 10th June at 12-45 p.m.

New Lease Of Life For "Station Master"

With "Station Master" going into its fifth week, a new lease of life extending over a fairly long period may be predicted for this delightful musical.

When Prakash released this picture a month ago, their confidence was qualified with a certain amount of uncertainty for its reception, in view of the entirely unfamiliar nature of the theme. But the experience of the past few weeks has dispelled all such doubts and proved once again that when novelty is combined with motion picture craftsmanship, it provides that welcome note of variety which is the source of entertainment.

"Doctor" At Chitra For Third Week

New Theatres' "Doctor" is now in its second week at Chitra.

Bharati Devi and Jyoti Prakash Punkaj Mullick, Ahin Chowdhury, Panna, Nemo and Amar Mullick have all given a good account of themselves.

"Jhoola" Nearing Jubilee

To-day starts the twenty-third week of Bombay Talkies' 'Jhoola' at Roxy. The jubilee thus comes off in a couple of weeks. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the jubilee will complete the picture's run. There is a long life in front of this song-and-dance comedy.

GOEBBELS LIE EXPOSED

Turkey Supplied With Cereals, Armaments And Other Goods

ANKARA, June 6.

The British Empire has just given a reply to the tune of close on 20,000 tons to Goebbel's recent propaganda tale that the Turkey had asked Germany to supply goods as the British could not.

Twenty-five thousand tons represents British Empire deliveries to Turkey in the past week alone. They comprise: 19,000 tons of wheat, 5,000 tons of barley, 20 locomotives and 500 wagons. Masses of constructional and mining material as well as armaments and luxury goods have arrived and are arriving in a steady stream from Britain and her allies. Regarding the Turco-German armaments credit it was Germans and not the Turks who took the initiative.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT WARNS JAPS AGAINST POISON GAS

Sequel To Its Use In China

WASHINGTON, June 5.

President Roosevelt's terse warning to Japan today against the use of poison gas on the China Front was reminiscent of Mr. Churchill's sharp warning to Germany on May 10th. The Prime Minister told the Nazis that if gas were used on the Russian Front Britain would use her air force to carry gas far and wide over Germany. President Roosevelt formally notified Japan to expect devastating retaliation from the United States if the Japanese armies continued to use poison gas in China.

It is known that United States chemical warfare experts have fully developed this type of warfare for just such a contingency. President Roosevelt stressed that several instances of the use of poison gas by the Japanese in China had come to the knowledge of the United States' Government, and said that reports had also been received of the use of poison gas by the Nazis in Europe, but the reports thus far had not been authoritative. Today's warning was directed only against Japan, the President declining to say whether the policy of the Government in this regard would not support Britain in gas retaliation against the Reich. President Roosevelt's action is taken by observers here as an indication of the extent to which China's cause has been identified with the cause of the United States and all the United Nations in the fight against the Axis.—Reuter.

"ONLY 6 P. C. WERE UNTRAINED"

Report On Despatch Of Canadian Troops To Hong Kong

OTTAWA, June 6.

The despatch of Canadian troops to Hongkong just a few days before the fall of that stronghold was "Neither ill-conceived nor badly managed", according to a report of the Royal Commission tabled in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon by the Premier, Mr. King. The Conservative opposition had pressed for this enquiry and the report of the Commission headed by Chief Justice Duff, who is regarded as a man of the greatest integrity by all parties, is a virtual vindication of the Government's action. There has been criticism that the men were untrained and ill-equipped, but the Commission reports that although 6 per cent of the troops were inadequately trained, this did not detract from the efficiency of the battalion as a whole and although more energy and initiative might have been shown by the Quarter Master General's branch in loading the ships which left for the Orient with a small portion of the holds unfilled with army vehicles, available but not taken. "There is no evidence that the troops suffered through lack of them or that they were not supplied at Hongkong."—Reuter.

The biggest convoy ever to leave the shores of Britain for the Far East has safely arrived at ports in India. The convoy consisted of many of Britain's most famous liners and a number belonging to Allied nations. They brought to India most modern units of Britain's army fully equipped with guns, tanks and motor vehicles, and squadrons of the most experienced air force in the world.

Photo shows a long line of the latest tanks which will be used in the defence of India.

JAPS' PACIFIC STRATEGY

(From Reuter's Naval Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Japanese Pacific strategy is to control all the approaches in the Pacific to Japan proper to enable her to concentrate her strength on her most vulnerable Flank—direct short approach from a possible new enemy Russia or China—reinforced by American and British Air forces. We may expect attacks on the Solomon islands, Tonga, etc., which are necessary and invaluable air bases for Japanese control of all shipping routes from the south even if she should decide that a large scale invasion of Australia is impracticable at present.

The problem confronting America and Britain is to wrest the Pacific islands from Japan thus encircling her by using them as bases for concentrated air and sea forces and to cut the Japanese sea communications with every source whence she obtains raw materials.—Reuter.

DARING ATTACK ON RABAUL

SYDNEY, June 6.

Allied pilots made a daring low-level attack on Rabaul in New Guinea on the night of June 3, and bombers threw incendiaries by hand into a Japanese military camp. Attack was made on beaches and wharves and, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, successfully started fires alongside the wharves.

A report from the operational base "somewhere in Australia" describing the raid says the bombers having completed this section of their mission returned to the military camp and sweeping in at low level in the face of heavy groundfire poured a hail of machinegun bullets into the tents, huts and searchlights.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Ten German Ships Sunk

MOSCOW, June 6.

The sinking of ten German ships by Soviet dive-bombers operating in the Baltic was reported by the Moscow radio to-day. Seven were sunk during an attack on a German naval base. The eighth was a transport of seven thousand tons. The remaining two were sunk in a convoy of six transports protected by four warships.—Reuter.

BENGAL WORKERS WARNED!

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Labour and Commerce, has issued a statement stressing that strikes in the Essential Services are completely illegal.

He adds that strikes in other undertakings are also illegal, unless due notice is given. No worker should go on strike without first having his case thoroughly examined by the Labour Commissioner; even then, not before all available methods of conciliation and mediation have been exhausted.

Workers have been advised to present their grievances and complaints in a constitutional manner, and avoid tactics in contravention of the Essential Services Maintenance Order and the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

Vagrants To Be Looked After

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Government of Bengal has completed arrangements for controlling vagrants in Calcutta. A Controller of Vagrants has been appointed to take charge of these persons, and it has been decided to open five receiving stations in the city.

The Corporation of Calcutta has been requested to lend the services of ten Corporation school teachers to act as superindendents and clerks. The services of ten women attendants also requisitioned.—United Press.

Punjab's Remittance To Soviet

LAHORE, June 6.

The Friends of the Soviet Union, Punjab, have remitted to M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, a sum of Rs. 1,292-7-3 for the Soviet Medical Relief Fund.—A.P.

ALL DUTCH SHIPS COMMANDEERED

LONDON, June 6.

All ships flying the Dutch flag which are outside the actual power of the enemy have been requisitioned by the Netherlands Government, London, for the duration of the war and for six months after cessation of hostilities, according to a decree of the Dutch Minister of Commerce, Industry and Shipping, Piet Kerstens just signed. All ships will continue to sail under the Dutch flag.—Reuter.

Challenge Match Ends In Draw

LONDON, June 6.

The challenge match between the Rival Cup Winners resulted as follows: Brentford, one; Wolverhampton, one.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 6

Following a decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 194/8 but under aggressive professional buying the market opened firm at Rs. 196/8 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to R. 199/8. The market was again excited but important selling by a leading operator checked the rise and prices reacted to Rs. 196/8. The market is highly speculative and remains manipulated.

Prices sharply advanced to Rs. 202 under active buying with realising the market again quietened. As a mark of respect to the death of Sjt. Bhimbhai Naik, the market closed early as under :—

BROACH July/August	Rs.	199	4	0
OOMRA July		177	0	0
BENGAL July		166	0	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 6

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		170	167	164	161
M G Punjab		170	167	164	161
M G Rajputana		176	173	170	167
M G Oomra No. 3	181	178	175	172	
M G C P No. 1	209	206	203	200	
M G C P No. 2	193	190	187	184	
M G Broach No. 2		203	200	197	194
M G Punjab-American		275	272	269	266
M G Surat		350	347	344	341
M G Rajpipla		345	342	339	336
M G Navsari		355	352	349	346

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 6

	Old.	Ready
Bengal	135-40	166/69
Berar	145-50	176/77
C. P. 1	150-55	197/200
C. P. 2	145-50	185/87
Khandesh	130-40	.....
Muglai	140-45	.....
Broach	140-45	201/04
Broach Low	130-35	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 6

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yester day.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	92	78,478	99,086
Central India	.....	30,055	137,586
Barsi and Nagar	.....	53,090	114,008
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	16,804	45,521
Berar	.....	177,689	363,821
Central Provinces	.....	87,515	75,856
Total, Oomras	92	443,631	835,875
Dholeras	195	31,608	91,651
U P Provinces	.....	1,425	1,306
Rajputana	.....	402	5,571
Sind-Punjab	....	406,620	527,156
Broach	.....	318,478	293,622
Coompta & Dharwar	314	20,686	109,654
Westerns-Northerns	411	20,214	84,713
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	14,414	3,637
Arrived by road to 29th May 1942	.....	92,500	303,133

COTTON PARITY

Broach July/August below New York July 1.091 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 5.

Broach July/August highest 197 1/4 lowest 187 1/2 closing 196 1/2

Oomra July highest 177 lowest 169 closing 175

Bengal July highest 161 lowest 155 closing 161

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 6

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quietly steady with a moderate business. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	48	13	6
Jeth		48	10	0
Sovereigns		37	2	0

SILVER

Ready		80	8	0
Jeth		77	13	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, June 6

Groundnuts August—			
Opening	57	8	0
Highest	57	12	0
Lowest	56	8	0
Closing	57	0	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	30	6	0
Highest	30	6	0
Lowest	29	11	0
Closing	30	6	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	53	8	0
Highest	53	12	0
Lowest	53	2	0
Closing	53	8	0
Linseed September—			
Closing	7	15	6

LONDON SILVER

London, June 5

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, June 5

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8-8-0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 6

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	103	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	127	0	0

Tone :—Firm.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, June 6.

Previous closing	18.40
To-day's opening	18.40
Difference	nil

To-day's closing not received.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 6.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

July (18.66/64) 18.40/40
October (18.93/93) 18.70/68
December (19.10/09) 18.84/83

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 6.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay June/July (£22) closed

Linseed Calcutta June/July (£19 9/16 quoted) closed.

Linseed La Plata June/July (£19 3/4) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal June/July (East Coast India shipment not quoted) West Coast India shipment (£22 1/2 sellers) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 6.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 6.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, June 6.

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 6.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, June 6.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 6.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :

General Motors (dol 37 7/8) dol 37 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23 7/8) unquoted.
United States Steel Common (dol 45 3/4) dol 46
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 6.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 6

The market displayed a steady tone to-day. Tata Deferreds were steadier at 1620 while Tata Ordinaries were better off at 320. Bombay Dyeings also were quoted better at 1230. Indian Irons ruled at 27-6.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1595) 1605 1620
Tata Ordinaries (315) 318 320

Tata Ordinary 320; Tata Deferred 1620; Indian Iron 27/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 17/4; Bombay Dyeing 1230; Central India 365; Century 467/8; Gokak 270; Kohinoor 495; Simplex 218; Andhra Valley 1620; Tata Hydro 166/4; Tata Power 1512/8; Associated Cement 168; Belapur 241/4; Bombay Burma (old) 227/8.

London Stock Exchange

London, June 5.

The Stock Exchange encouraged by war news ruled quietly firm throughout the day. Giltedged remained steady. Home rails displayed firmness. In industrials there were some good features, particularly stores, building issues and electrical equipments while breweries, tobaccos and teas also fractionally higher. Foreign bonds together with Argentine rails scored useful gains. Oils were occasionally harder, with Anglo-Iranian prominent internationals good market. Wall Street firm.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 5

T T London on :—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 5

Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	24/9
Barletta Russo June/July quoted	24/9
Australian Wheat June/July quoted	28

Interviewing The Mahatma

(Continued from page 5)

The News Agency, however did carry the interview. Even hard-boiled journalists are not quite so hard-boiled as Gandhiji, particularly towards their colleagues. After all to-day it may be his turn; to-morrow it may be yours.

When 'No' Became 'Yes'

But the very worst that can happen to a reporter interviewing Gandhiji is a contradiction from him. Better trust his voice rather than his famous hand-writing. During one of his trips to Delhi Gandhiji agreed to answer a few press queries at the Nagpur station. The questions were given in writing. Gandhiji was busy talking to visitors during most of the fifteen minutes that the train halted. He scrawled his replies on the paper against each question, a minute before the train departed so that the answers could not be read out and confirmed. Press men had a tough job in deciphering his scrawl. And with all the care they took, one of the replies which was in the negative was misread as positive. An irregular, meandering line which was intended to be 'No' was construed as the indefinite article 'An'. There was a prompt contradiction from Gandhiji on arrival in Delhi. "If the press representatives still maintain that they are right", observed Gandhiji, at the end of the contradiction, "I should like to have a look at the paper on which I wrote."

Of course, the press men proved to be in the wrong.

'Therefore, Goodbye'

I started by saying that to interview Gandhiji is no easy job That remark applies only to obtaining an appointment particularly if you are an Indian journalist. It has been long standing grievance of Indian journalists that foreign journalists get preferential treatment in Gandhiji's camp. It was in answer to this complaint that Gandhiji said at Delhi recently "I am a propagandist. You (Indian journalists) are no good to me. They (foreign journalists) are good to me because I have to deliver my message of non-violence to them. Therefore, good-bye."

But once the engagement is taken and you are in the presence of Gandhiji, interviewing is a joyous and exhilarating experience. Whether in the humble mud hut of his Ashram or the spacious hall of Birla house; whether you meet him walking in the cool breeze of the country side or in the hot noisy, crowded compartment of a moving train, Gandhiji puts you at once at ease. His utter humility and self-unconscious behaviour dissipates all the irritation that is invariably caused by the often officious and sometimes even rude behaviour of certain members of his entourage. Many of his momentous interviews have been reeled off, typed and confirmed in a jolting third class compartment.

Perfect Copy

And then, the answers that Gandhiji gives in slow and deliberate tones make perfect copy. Not a phrase need be omitted; not a comma added. On the contrary, the omission of any words takes away much of the beauty and force of the statement. For instance at the last press conference which he gave before his departure from Bombay, the representative of an American paper asked him if he would be willing to submit the Indo-British question to arbitration. Gandhiji replied in the affirmative. At that stage the representative of a Marathi Nationalist paper asked him how the question of India's independence could be a subject of arbitration. Gandhiji agreeing with that viewpoint said that Independence could be a common cause. "Yet for me to refuse arbitration would be to arrogate to myself....." he paused and after a half a minute he added:—"arrogate to myself complete Justice."

This phrase was omitted from the published accounts of the interview. To refuse arbitration even on the question of India's Independence would be to arrogate to oneself complete Justice. It was a beautiful sentiment—a sentiment which could be expressed only by a man who was completely sure of the supreme justice of his cause, a man the certainty of whose conviction did not lead him to pride but to humility.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 29th May.

1.	Demand Liabilities in India	248,39,62,000
2.	Time Liabilities in India	94,92,09,000
3.	Cash in India :	
	(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	9,79,22,000
	(ii) Rupee Coin	1,13,65,000
	(iii) Subsidiary Coin	34,34,000
4.	Balances with Reserve Bank	53,54,40,000
5.	Advances in India	99,20,37,000
6.	Bills discounted in India	1,55,63,000

Comparative Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks.

(In thousand Rupees).

	29-5-1942	22-5-1942	30-5-1941	1-9-1939
1 Demand Liabilities in India	248,39,62	244,79,27	177,38,45	134,36,49
2. Time Liabilities in India	94,92,09	94,34,40	102,26,62	102,24,34
3. Cash in India	11,27,21	11,17,98	8,23,86	6,69,92
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	53,54,40	48,96,22	28,43,60	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	99,20,37	100,03,34	124,96,91	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	1,55,63	1,60,31	6,03,03	3,57,29

Piecegoods And Yarn

Bombay, June 5

PIECEGOODS

		Rs.	a	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—	per lb.			
Longcloth (Standard quality)	,,	1	3	11
Longcloth (Fine quality)	,,	2	0	0
Shirtings	,,	1	2	10
Shirtings (Vegetable quality)	,,	1	3	0
Leopard Cloth	,,	1	3	4
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	,,	1	4	6
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	,,	2	1	0
Drills	,,	1	2	8
Domestics	,,	1	3	0
Domestics	,,	1	3	8
Salita	,,	1	2	6
Chadars	,,	1	4	0
White Bleached.—	per piece			
Longcloth	,,	22	8	0
Drill	,,	16	13	9
Yarn.—	Per lb.			
8 1/2s	,,	0	9	6
10 1/2s	,,	0	9	11
12 1/2s	,,	0	10	3
15s	,,	0	14	3
20s	,,	0	14	8
32s	,,	1	3	0
60s	,,	2	0	0
80s	,,	2	6	0

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, June 7.

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

4 p.m. For troops in Burma.

5 Ghazal aur geet. 5-15 Haqqani Gang. 5-30 Ustad Bundu Khan 6-25 Barwa on Sarod by P. S. Mukerjee. 6-30 Azam Bai of Kolhapur. 6-50 Next week's programmes. 7 Ustad Bundu Khan. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Bhajan Lal: 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Waheed Qawwal and party 7-55 S. K. Mozumdar. 8-5 Amar Nath. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 Bhajan Lal: 10 Ustad Bundu Khan. 10-15 Azam Bai of Kolhapur. 10-30 Iqbal Bano.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Morning melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Ghazals. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Yusuf Effendi. 9-30 Swami Vallabhdas of Ahmedabad.

11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 Amritlal. 11-30 News-play (Marathi). 11-45 G. N. Joshi. 12-10 p.m. Mushaira (Gujarati). 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Swami Vallabhdas. 5-25 Yusuf Effendi. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Marathi pad: 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Sardar Bai Karadgekar. 7 S. G. Mohiyuddin. 7-15 G. G. Kharadkar. 7-30 Yusuf Effendi. 7-45 News commentary (Hindustani). 7-50 G. N. Joshi. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati 8-30 Our Universities 8-45 Newsplay (Gujarati) 9 News in Hindustani 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 BBC news relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War commentary. 10 The Rumour. By Walter Kaufmann. 10-35 Philandelphia symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Gujarati songs. 8 Clarionet duet. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 S. G. Mohiyuddin Sitar Recital. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-10 As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Bhajan: AIR Artist 8-20 Geet 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 AIR Orchestra 9-10 Swami Vallabhdas. 9-35 S. G. Mohiuddin. Sitar Recital. 9-50 Yusuf Effendi. 10-5 G. N. Joshi. 10-30 Sardar Bai Karadgekar.

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Intermediate Arts Examination Results

The following are the results of the Intermediate Arts Examination held in March, 1942 under the University of Bombay:

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 310 400 642 1610 2170 2926 3363.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1 3 15 22 32 35 42 50 56 67 70 89 90 120 129 147 182 188 191 194 195 214 215 237 257 258 277 279 281 282 287 311 312 335 354 360 378 389 393 399 411 412 417 420 428 439 465 471 475 496 514 522 524 532 535 538 539 549 555 558 559 560 566 570 585 591 593 595 608 615 617 622 625 628 639 641 649 655 671 676 687 690 732 733 737 744 745 757 773 788 790 792 806 814 821 843 844 850 858 885 893 901 907 909 914 931 934 935 940 959 968 978 986 998 1010 1027 1034 1041 1042 1049 1056 1077 1078 1086 1098 1101 1104 1105 1112 1168 1170 1177 1180 1198 1279 1282 1290 1294 1302 1307 1310 1314 1319 1328 1338 1344 1361 1364 1365 1366 1373 1391 1396 1399 1401 1404 1407 1410 1411 1413 1414 1421 1427 1443 1469 1486 1519 15.. 1593 1595 1596 1605 1607 1624 1638 1639 1647 1659 1661 1690 1699 1758 1777 1787 1799 1817 1825 1885 1892 1895 1896 1933 1943 1948 1954 1961 1970 2059 2060 2063 2075 2085 2092 2138 2143 2169 2175 2190 2207 2218 2318 2332 2333 2340 2366 2405 2449 2475 2485 2491 2525 2532 2554 2574 2615 2616 2617 2618 2628 2640 2714 2723 2730 2755 2778 2793 2794 2802 2804 2822 2832 2855 2866 2869 290. 2909 2942 2952 2978 2984 2985 2986 2992 2996 2999 3003 3022 3044 3047 3053 3059 3085 3107 3112 3126 3132 3140 3153 3158 3250 3253 3257 3302 3318 3326 3329 3332 3336 3353 3355 3370 3373 3379 3380 3384 3385 3386 3387 3389 3427 3474 3484 3508 3513 3544 3572 3576 3582 3606 3626 3629 3687 3712 3725 3741 3754 3757 3761 3765 3770 3775 3776 3795 3849 3850 3851 3856 3898 3916 3942 3960 3961 3968 3969 3970 3984 4010 4013 4014 4035 4042 4104 4111 4112 4124 4125 4127 4141 4146 4163.

PASS:—Nos. 2 5 8 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 21 23 26 27 29 31 33 36 39 41 43 46 48 49 51 52 53 55 60 62 64 65 66 68 69 71 74 75 77 79 80 83 84 85 86 88 91 93 94 97 101 102 103 105 107 108 110 111 113 115 116 117 118 123 125 131 133 134 135 136 137 139 141 142 143 148 149 150 151 152 153 156 158 160 163 164 165 166 168 171 172 173 174 176 177 180 181 183 185 186 187 189 190 193 198 199 200 205 209 218 224 227 231 232 233 238 239 240 241 243 244 247 254 256 260 261 264 266 267 269 271 273 274 275 276 278 280 283 284 285 288 290 291 292 293 294 296 299 303 304 305 309 313 315 316 318 319 320 321 322 323 325 326 328 329 330 331 332 336 339 340 342 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 357 358 361 362 363 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 375 376 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 390 392 395 396 397 404 407 408 410 414 415 419 421 423 424 426 427 429 432 433 437 438 440 441 443 444 445 449 451 453 454 455 458 459 460 461 463 464 466 467 469 472 474 476 477 479 480 483 484 485 488 489 490 491 492 493 495 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4170 4172 4180 4181 4183 4184 4187.

The results of the following candidates have been 'reserved':—

Nos. 761 762 764 765 771 782 787 809 810 1581 1813 1877 1995 2184 2189 2544 2545 3259 3281 3309 3322 3383 3451 3452 3490 3482 3791.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been allowed to keep terms for the B. A. Examination:—

Nos. 263 398 413 776 900 1356 1637 1819 1939 1942 2720 2731 2867 2922 3006 3011 3581 3769.

The following candidates who intend to qualify for the Lower Certificates of Efficiency to be issued by the Military Authorities in December next are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. Examination as they have passed in all subjects except Logic or Mathematics from which they have claimed exemptions:—

Nos. 835 950 955 960 965 1496 3422 3542 3543 3568.

The Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize divided between Nos. 642 and 2926.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize to No. 3003.

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 3003.

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to Nos. 934 and 3898.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 2869.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship to No. 3587.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts to No. 378.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize divided between Nos 595 and 2170.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to No. 3379.

The Bai Dayacore Moraghoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 1364.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to No 872.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to No. 1841.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtoo'a Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No 790.

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Literature Scholarship to No. 909.

The Dr F G. Selby Memorial Scholarship to No. 1112.

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship to No. 642.

The Professor Shripad Gajanan Acharya Prize to No 3003.

The Jaffer Cassum Moosa Gold Medal to Nos. 2218 and 3849.

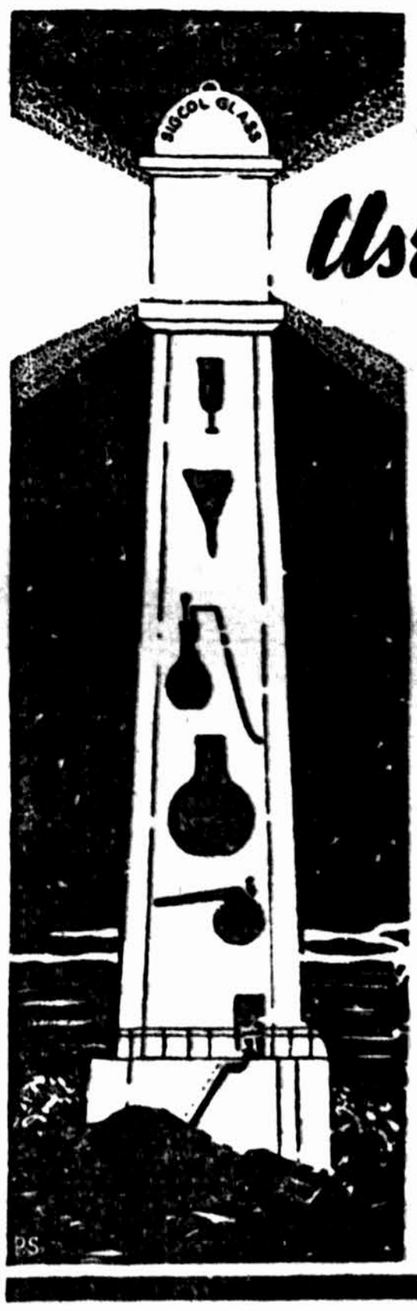
A Man With Cannon Arrested

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA (By Mail.)

A great sensation prevails here on account of the arrest of a young man with two cannon (about two feet long and 2 1/2 inch diameter) on the Muttra-Bharatpore Road. He was carrying them on a cycle and was interrogated by the Cycle Patrol police. The man replied that he was carrying fish from Bharatpore. But when the said Patrol police asked him to show as to what kind of fish he was carrying, the man hurried away on his cycle. The police gave him a hot chase and arrested him. He has been chalaned under Sec 19 of the Arms Act.

Mr. S. K. Dutta, Paliwal, M.L.A., (Central) has been elected president of the Muttra district conference which will be held at Aring on 20th and 21st June.



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Reflections On Bombay's Hockey Season

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY AND PROCTOR LADIES CREATE HISTORY

BY J. C. MAITRA

With the termination of the Jepson Cup, Bombay's hockey season came to a close last week. It was a long and strenuous season occupying as many as seven months. What a tremendous stride Bombay's hockey has taken during the last few years? About a decade ago there were hardly two or three competitions in the city. There was no League Tournament—not that there were no teams to take part in them but there were no grounds available to stage them. I recall the days when some twenty years ago some of us tried to put Bombay hockey on an organised footing. An organisation called the Western India Hockey Association was actually launched and a League called the Sphinx Hockey League and a knock-out named Buchanan Cup were inaugurated.

PAST HISTORY

Unfortunately these tournaments could not be continued as the Association failed to persuade the P. W. D. and the Municipality to provide them with a playground. It will serve no useful purpose to recall the bitter memories of the past. Suffice it to say that the Association so well begun met with a premature end. Along with it the Bhattacharjee Memorial Cup, a beautiful trophy named after the late Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee, otherwise known as the "Sphinx" of the "Bombay Chronicle", disappeared! This gave a great setback to the game in this city. For nearly a decade nothing further was done. Then some enthusiasts approached the Western India Football Association to take the matter in hand. And they did with immediate success.

BIRTH OF B. P. H. A.

After a couple of years the hockey people thought it better to establish a separate Association of their own. They acted with promptitude and the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited came in being. Fortunately, it succeeded in securing a plot of ground near Churchgate Station—a very convenient and easily accessible place. During the last eight years or so this venue has grown in popularity day by day. The Association now runs two Leagues, one for men and another for women, and a knock-out. Its progress has been somewhat limited by the fact that unlike other provinces, its most important tournament, the Aga Khan Cup, is run by a private club and not by itself. I do not in the least grudge the Bombay Gymkhana of its honour. For the last 45 years and more it has upheld the prestige of Bombay by conducting this tournament when nobody else was on the field. In truth that was the only competition which induced our boys to go for the game.

PAREL SPORTS CLUB

There is another body which has developed by leaps and bounds during the past decade is the Parel Sports Club in the northern part of the city. It made a very humble beginning. But with the construction of the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana at Parel, where most of its matches are played, its activities have grown tremendously. To-day it conducts as many as six tournaments—two each, one league and one knock-out, for men, women and school boys. The popularity of these competitions may be gauged from the fact that the Men's League had 32 teams in 4 sections and the Lewis Cup, which was raised to the status of a Senior Tournament last season, attracted 40 entries.

SURFEIT OF TOURNAMENTS

In addition to the above-mentioned tournaments, two more knock-outs, one each for men and women, were inaugurated in Byculla by the Christ Church and Barnes ex-Students' Association. They are now played at the B. P. H. A. ground. Owing to the cancellation of the Aga Khan Cup this year, special permission was granted to senior teams to play in the Jepson Cup. It will thus be seen that during the last ten years or so these has been a surfeit of tournaments in the city. The large number of teams which participate in each of them clearly shows that the game has not only increased its attraction in this part of India but has a great future before it. The only fly in the ointment is that we have not got a sufficient number of playgrounds, I mean, of course, for hockey, on which our players can practise assiduously and improve their game thereby. However, we must leave aside this complaint for future attention and agitation.

LACK OF PLAY-GROUNDS

In spite of the above short comings, our standard has gone up very high, I mean in a general way. The fact that up-country players still dominate some of our prominent teams shows that our local players are backward in specialisation. This is undoubtedly due to want of intensive and systematic practice. More playgrounds alone can remove this short coming. Now turning to the season just elapsed, it was a glorious one for the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Proctor Ladies. Both of them won all the four competitions open to them in this city. The Railway collared the B. P. H. A. League, the Provincial Championships, Lewis Cup and Jepson Cup. This is an unprecedented achievement of which any club may be proud. It is generally held that if the Aga Khan Cup was not dropped this year, they would have carried away that trophy also.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY'S ACHIEVEMENT

The chief cause of their success lies in the fact the Railway has under the care of Captain Austin built up two excellent combinations. Some prominent up-country players have been taken up on their staff to augment the strength of their senior team. The late John Pinto had a large hand in these collections. It is a great pity that he did not survive to see the fulfilment of his endeavour. Strange as it may seem their senior team who had remained undefeated by any other side during the season, actually lost to their juniors in the second replay of the Jepson Cup. It is true the former had acknowledged defeat at the hands of the latter in the League. But that was, to all appearances to save the juniors from relegation to the second division In the Jepson Cup, there was no manner of doubt about the legitimacy of the victory.

A RARE EVENT

It is a rare thing for two teams of the same club qualifying for the final round. And it is rarer still for the junior team to overpower their seniors and that too after two level fights. In doing this the B. B. and C. I. Railway "B" not only added a new chapter to their history but deprived the "A" Team of the unique distinction of carrying everything before them. George Page, their hard-working pivot well supported by the other defenders were mainly responsible for this surprising result. If however Kishen, their best forward were not injured and Yusuf, their centre-forward, had played a more cohesive and profitable game, the contest might have told a different tale at the very first engagement. Willie Fernandez, their brilliant centre half, was also much below mark due perhaps to his recent illness. Nonetheless, all credit to "B" for their singular attainment.

HATS OFF TO PROCTOR LADIES

The Proctor Ladies went one better than the first string of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in that the same team won all the four tournaments, namely, the B.P.H.A. League, Cordeiro Cup, Hayes Cup and Killedar Cup. They are unquestionably the best trained team in Bombay to-day. Everyone played her part splendidly. But two players deserve special mention. Miss Pansey Thomas, the diminutive full back and Miss D. Rowland, the inside-left. While the former neutralised all dangerous attacks by clever anticipations and clearances, the latter utilised most of the scoring opportunities offered to her. Before long Miss Thomas will develop into one of the best backs in the country. It is no credit to the Bombay City, Bombay Greys and Vincent Club, the stalwarts of previous years, that they have succumbed one after the other to the Proctors. The reason for their downfall is attributed to matrimony, several of their prominent members having fallen victims to it of late. Perhaps it may be the turn of the Proctors next year!

A Fan writes:—

It is worth any AMOUNT to see this budding STAR bringing the sweet memories of the budding ROMANCE of one and all on the screen

in

JANAK'S

Gayest of all gay pictures

RAI SAHEB

Starring: KAUSHALYA, JAGDISH, TRILOKE, RATANBAI, GOPE.

Directed by S. M. YUSOOF

4th Week LAMINGTON

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat. Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

FOUR COUNTRIES BROUGHT UNDER IMPORT CONTROL

NEW DELHI, June 6.

Import of goods from the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and New Foundland has been brought under control, it is notified here.

Imports from these four countries within the British Empire were, so far, allowed free of control and under an open licence.

These countries have now been excluded from the open general licence and will in future be subject to import control, in respect of which import licences will have to be obtained by importers.—A. P.

Nagpur University

The University College of Law will reopen on Wednesday the 24th June, 1942, at 7-15 a.m. For admission to the College application must be made on the prescribed form and reach the Principal of the College on or before the 6th June, 1942. Copies of the form may be obtained from the office of the Principal, University College of Law, Amraoti Road, Nagpur.

The University has decided that if a student of another University has to leave his University on account of war conditions and comes to the Central Provinces and Berar and joins a College in Nagpur University within a reasonable time the deficiency in his attendance at the lectures and practical work of his course thus resulting will be condoned by the University provided that he attends at least 90 per cent of the lectures and practical work delivered and arranged since his joining the College.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR INDORE WORKERS

Holkar Intervenes In Labour Dispute

INDORE, June 5.

As a result of the personal interest taken by H. H. the Holkar the dispute between the millowners and workers of Indore has been settled and the problem of standardisation of wages solved.

According to the agreement textile workers, including spinners, will be paid a new and irreducible uniform minimum wage practically in the whole of the centre.

His Highness, who intervened in the dispute, advised the millowners and workers to seriously consider the question of wages on the lines indicated in the latest report of the Bombay Textile Enquiry Committee. In this task of ending a long-standing dispute between the owners and workers in Indore, His Highness, the millowners and labour interests were assisted by Mr. Khandubhai D. Desai, M.L.A., Bombay and labour leader of Ahmedabad.—United Press.

SYLHET.—In response to a request made by the Sylhet Journalists' Association the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has decided to hold a Press Conference every week with a view to acments regarding war activities and quainting the public through the Press with day-to-day develop- other matters of public interests.

TWO BROTHERS.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

TWO SISTERS.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

"There's a bad news for you!"—thus my friend the Sunday Editor of the "Chronicle" took me unawares the other day.

"What bad news?" I naturally asked, of course not much perturbed, for who has not got used to hearing bad news these days?

"The Children's Corner will have to be a half page hereafter," was the bad news he broke to me.

And I heard the answer calmly, as I request you also to hear the news calmly.

We have got to remain satisfied with whatever can be availed of in these hard days of paper restrictions.

* * *

Your Own Paper

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper," however, has not yet reduced its pages. Its June issue is ready, and contains a number of interesting articles and beautiful pictures as usual.

If you are not its permanent subscriber, better send for its specimen copy, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. Its annual subscribtion is Rs. 2.

Pen-Friends Wanted

The following sisters would like to have girl pen-friends in any part of India:

1. Sis. Shanti M. Multani (13 years), interested in sports and making models.

2. Sis Tehmi Pothiwalla (14 years), interested in stamps, painting, cycling and guiding.

3. Sis. Pilloo Nallaseth (17 years), interested in embroidery, cycling and sports.

Any sisters interested in correspondence will kindly send me their letters, menticning their age and to whom they wish the letter to be forwarded. The letters will duly be despatched to those for whom they are meant, and their addresses supplied, after which the correspondence can be carried on directly.

* * *

An Unknown Friend

The following is a letter to any Indian girl who cares to read it, from a girl in Enfield, Middlesex, England:—

Dear Unknown Friend,—As you and I have not seen each other, I think I should describe myself to you. The colour of my hair is rather dark with some bits of fair hair. My eyes are a greenish colour with black eyelashes. To-day I am wearing a red ribbon to keep my hair back. My mouth is just a normal size, and I have very big white teeth.

The house I live in is a fairly big one, and it has a very large garden. I live on a fairly quiet road. It is noisy only on Saturdays. I like the School I go to. When it got overcrowded they had to build two huts with two classes in each. I am in one of them.

I have a mother and father and a brother who is five feet six inches tall and who would be nineteen years old this May. I keep asking mother to have a baby girl but she says she has had enough of my brother and I. Also I have pet animals such as a canary, a cat, a dog, a tortoise and two chicks whose names are Jack and Jill.

I am very fond of certain hobbies, specially of singing and swimming. I hope to be a good singer when I grow up and I also hope to swim the length of the baths next swimming season. In my next letter I shall send you a photograph of myself, and perhaps if you write a letter, you will also send me one of your photographs. — Your unknown friend, Beatrice Brazier.

Harijan children of the Bombay Municipal Chawls recently visited the Harijan Balkan-ji-Bari Members of Kher Wadi.

* * *

Sure Enough

A Headmaster had a class of boys and said to them, "Now boys, we all have two hundred and forty-five bones in our bodies."

Ahmed said, "Please, sir, I have two hundred and forty-six."

"How is that?" asked the Headmaster.

"I swallowed a fishbone at breakfast this morning," explained Ahmed.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Bhai

The Charon Broadcasts

(Continued from page 2)

and immediately slipped away with a look of terror in his almond eyes.

"Let me get at it. Let me get at it", shrieked Rudolf, making frantic passes with the ruler.

"You fool", hissed Wyndham, at the thought of the machine falling into the hands of the Japanese, as he advanced on the other with a terrible purpose written on his features. "Do you for one moment think I would let you smash up that precious instrument. Fool," he cried again, striking viciously" at Rudoff who fell with a great gash across his forehead.

For a second Wyndham Wynter could hardly believe it was so easy to kill, and a slow smile of satisfaction crossed his blood-spattered face at the thought, but a horrible shriek of agony from the garden immediately brought him back to reality.

Hastily he placed the wireless set in its case and hurriedly passed out of the side door, instantly vanishing among the thick clump of bamboos which came right up to that side of the house.

Wyndham smiled grimly as he reflected on the fearful hardships of the journey he was now called upon to do. His first idea had naturally been to get to Singapore as quickly as possible; that appeared to be a necessity as he realised he had lost his up-country property, and he ground his teeth in anger that the voice had not warned him if this event. Luckily his fortune, which was now extremely large, was safely banked there; he would be able to get at that easily and send it abroad somewhere .... India or Australia he thought would be safe places.

But events moved too rapidly for him. The Japanese seemed to be everywhere and for days he had to live in the jungle, relying on occasional help from friendly natives. It was more than two weeks later that he at last succeeded in reaching the coast and there, with an Australian soldier he had joined up with, they stole a tiny boat and made for Singapore.

All the time the red box had never left Wyndham's possession, and when, after five blistering days, their meagre supplies of water ran out, the Australian got it into his head that Wyndham had a secret supply of water in the box which was so unluckily shaped like a large water bottle. Although Wyndham had explained that it merely contained a few valuables, such as cash, notes and some ornaments of sentimental value, the Australian would not be convinced, especially when Wyndham could not produce the key and was unable to satisfy the others' burning curiosity. Luckily Wyndham was as big and, though weak, relatively as strong as the soldier, and when the latter suddenly sprang on him, a few minutes struggle left them both equally exhausted. Wyndham, however, knew that the soft life he had been leading would eventually let him down and frantically sought in his mind some way of getting rid of his dangerous opponent.

It was while they were struggling for the second time, and were looked together in a swaying embrace with Wyndham gradually losing his little remaining strength, that he suddenly saw the boat.

"A boat. A boat", he croaked hysterically, as they tell apart, panting and gazing at the welcome sight.

In a few minutes they were rescued and taken aboard the British destroyer. There Wyndham learnt that Singapore had fallen and with it he knew had gone his fortune. He remembered how distracted the news had made him but the consoling thought that he would still be able to make another was balm to his frayed nerves, and never for a moment did he leave the wireless out of his possession.

He was eventually transferred to a Dutch tramp they came across, which ultimately landed him in Nilpore, and—"here I am", murmured Wyndham, smiling at his good fortune and instinctively glancing over to the corner in which the wireless was lying. With that in my possession, he reflected, I shall be able to turn my peculiar prescience to my subsequent benefit!

It was a month before Wyndham was again successful in tuning in. Somehow he did not seem to be as successful as the late Rudolf, and he was becoming very worried at the continued silence of the machine.

He had come back from a long solitary walk on the sands and was feeling very tired and depressed at his lack of success. On entering the bungalow he slowly walked over to the wireless and switched it on. Crackling noises at once began to emanate from it. "Ah, that's good." he muttered, sipping a small peg he had poured himself out. Of course he might hear nothing of value, he mused, putting his writing pad on his knee. He wondered what it would be this time. Time vibrations or....

Without warning the age-old voice came clear and deep, and Wyndham Wynter sat up with a jerk, a keen look of anticipation crossing his pallid features.

"This is Charon speaking on the 20th century metre band: here are the main items of time news for that period.

"A man called Hitler will rise and fall and Rasputin will be murdered. Wireless will be discovered by Marconi. Ho! Ho! Ho!" laughed the deep voice, the echoes of it seeming to roll into the future as distant thunder reverberates and eventually fades in the hills. "I should say re-discovered, for Po Singh Si, the Chinaman, will invent it over....years ago, but it will be lost in the great 2nd dynasty earthquake. Edward the Peacemaker will die, but the wars after his death will be longer and bloodier than any others in time. In September 1983 the North-west passage will be found and ten years earlier the first of the great sea bridges, built by Dalmahoy, will span the English Channel. In 1957 the .... United States of Europe will ....."

At this moment the voice began to fade rapidly, so Wyndham leaned over and hastily moved the switch a little.

"On May the 2nd, 1942," boomed the voice, gaining volume as it seemed to draw closer, "a lone Japanese aeroplane will raid Nilpore, but the only casualty is Wyndham Wynter, one time well-known multi-millionaire of Malaya, who is even now waiting for me on the far banks of the Styx."

As Wyndham Wynter looked at his calendar with stark horror in his staring eyes the bomb from the raider struck the wireless set and burst with a shattering explosion.

SHE SHARES THE PREMIER'S BURDENS

A Pen-Portrait Of Mrs. Winston Churchill

BY WINIFRED TILLARD

Mrs. Churchill recently broadcast an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund. Here she is seen delivering her speech from the Prime Minister's official residence—No. 10 Downing Street.

Mrs. Winston Churchill bears the most famous name in England, yet she is a figure of whom the public used to know little until recently. In his autobiography Winston Churchill has paid her the greatest tribute ever bestowed on any women:

"My marriage was much the most fortunate and joyous event which happened to me in the whole of my life. For what can be more glorious than to be united in one's walk through life with a being incapable of an ingnoble thought?"

Mrs. Churchill could have become a political figure, and played the part brilliantly, for she has already proved that she has gifts of oratory.

But she probably realises that she is playing a far bigger part in the nation's history by being the strength and inspiration for the man who is Britain's leader in her grim struggle against Nazism.

Her mother, Lady Blanche Hozier, a member of the famous Airlie family of Scotland, was a close friend of Lady Randolph Churchill, who was delighted when her son Winston announced his engagement to the beautiful Clementine Hozier.

They were married at St. Margaret's, Westminster in September, 1908, and the wedding was a big social event. It was certainly a love match then, and has remained one through the years.

A friend recently said of her:

"She is perfectly charming. Everyone who meets her knows that. Her success....I think it is because Mrs. Churchill has the right conception of a woman's power. She knows the strength of companionship and understanding, which is the basis of marriage. She understands that woman's power is always behind the scenes, in all walks of life, but especially in politics and diplomacy."

A Ll. G. Anecdote

From the beginning, she devoted herself to her husband's well-being like any ordinary housewife. Lloyd George has recorded that she once told him that, when she died, she would leave written instructions on the "care and management of Winston."

Though she has preferred to remain in the background, she is behind her husband in all he does. She has rarely missed a major occasion in Parliament. Whenever Mr. Churchill makes an important speech in the House, he glances first to the Gallery, where his wife always sits, and she raises her hand and smiles in acknowledgment.

In the early days of their marriage, Mrs. Churchill often spoke in public for her husband, and deputised for him at political meetings with conspicuous success. Then she gave it up for thirteen years, and only returned to the platform six years ago, when her son Randolph was Conservative candidate for West Toxteth, Liverpool. At the end of a tiring day's electioneering, Mrs. Churchill climbed up a fire escape to a balcony near her son's rooms, and addressed a crowd of four thousand. Randolph Churchill said afterwards that it was the first time he had heard his mother speak in public.

War Activities

Since the outbreak of War, Mrs. Churchill has been taking an increasing part in public affairs. She always refuses indignantly to make the "set speeches" which are usually prepared beforehand for official occasions. She always speaks briefly, without a trace of condescension, and with a quiet charm which makes an immediate appeal to everyone.

Recently she presented gallantry certificates at Trinity House. Later she was "at home" to newspaper representatives, to whom she explained the work which is now being done by the Y. W. C. A., of whose wartime fund she is now president.

Recently she also broadcast an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund, of which she is chairman. Within twelve days of her broadcast, which was eloquent, sincere, and most moving, the Fund reached the total of £370,000, and this figure is increasing daily.

(Continued on next Page)

Mrs. Churchill was the first to greet the Prime Minister when he returned from his Atlantic meeting with President Roosevelt. Here they are seen walking happily arm in arm from the train which brought her husband back to London.

Mrs. Churchill is seen looking through some of the thousands of letters received as a result of her highly successful appeal for the Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund.

Essence Of 'Gita' Philosophy

AS EXPLAINED BY DNYANESHWAR

Mr. Manu Subedar has just published the second edition of his translation of the commentary on the 'Gita' by Dnyaneshwar. The first edition when it was published in 1932 was reviewed in the "Bombay Chronicle" by the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. The following extracts from that review will be noteworthy:—

"The Gita itself is read and respected universally in India. It is recognised by many western thinkers as the most distinct and outstanding expression of Hindu religion. As the translator puts it so well, "the Gita is the greatest synthetic effort of human thought." This sacred book of the Hindus has been annotated by great founders of many religious schools like Sankaracharya and Ramanujacharya. It has been translated in every vernacular and in most foreign languages, the outstanding rendering in English being by Sir Edwin Arnold in his "Song Celestial." It has thus become the common heritage of humanity. The most remarkable exposition of the Gita in any Indian vernacular is that by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, who lived six hundred years ago. It is a Marathi classic and it occupies a unique position wherever the Marathi language and tradition has reached. so much so that in Maharashtra this exposition has assumed the same sanctity as the original words of Shri Krishna. Owing to the difficulty of language, this book has not been known so far widely in other parts of the country and I trust that it will be, therefore, recognized that Mr. Subedar has rendered a distinct service to the cause of Indian culture in making the exposition of the Gita by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj available in the English language.

In an introduction to the translation, which runs into fifty pages, are visible the extraordinary consequences of the highest western culture, which Mr. Subedar had opportunities of receiving, and of the elevating and purifying effect of the teaching of Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, which his constant reading has imparted to him. For the reader, to whom the philosophy of the Gita is entirely unfamiliar, he gives in a clear lucid manner a summary of the important principles unfolded, and rightly gives the first place to the insistence in the Gita on "the Soul in man, which is beyond the body, which is indestructible, but which is being identified with the body through error."

THE "PARA-BRAHMA"

"Every glimpse of the Soul raises the spirit of the man and while full realization may be far off even as an occasional but effective cure for baseness, this doctrine is unrivalled." Even a temporary realization of the Soul is possible to a person of a very high moral status, a person who has no selfish motives and who can think of the universe as one with his Soul and his Soul as one with the universe. It is not necessary to be a Hindu to be able to realize the oneness of the individual soul with the Para-Brahma and be a Yogi in the real sense of the term. There must be many non-Hindus, who have reached this stage through the correct understanding of their own religions, and there are some other non-Hindus, who have found the Gita and the Upanishads very helpful for their spiritual growth. When I met George Russel, well-known as A.E., an Irish naturalist and poet, I felt that I was in the presence of a real Yogi,—one who was spiritually much higher than many of the learned Hindu Yogis and Sanyasis, whom I had seen before in India; and Mr. Subedar is quite right where he says, "Many non-Hindus of high character and pure life can lay much greater claim, if really there can be any exclusive claim, to a work of this kind."

Having spoken about the Soul, Mr. Subedar refers to the theory of Karma, which is in a sense a corollary to the first proposition about the existence of Soul as distinct from the body, and as existing after the body is destroyed. As a working hypothesis of the explanation of general inequalities and apparent incongruities in this world of ours, the theory of Karma as expounded in the Gita holds a very high place, perhaps the highest, and it is good that Mr. Subedar has devoted a paragraph to this subject.

ESSENCE OF DNYANESHWAR'S TEACHING

After referring to the oneness of the individual soul with the Para-Brahma, Mr. Subedar takes up the subject of the relation of man to man as propounded in the Dnyaneshwari Gita. This subject is more easily understandable and more practical and is bound to draw greater attention and attraction than the other. According to him, this relationship means "that the use or enjoyment of anything except after fulfilling the necessary obligations (towards human beings) is to be regarded as theft and, therefore, reprehensible both in the eyes of the state and of God." Mr. Subedar thinks that "the essence of the teaching of Dnyaneshwar Maharaj is that every right-thinking man must take the responsibility for all the suffering, which goes on around him." The Gita does not expect an enlightened human being to claim any right except the right to serve, and this is the only right which is extolled. The whole of the chapter (if I may use that word for a particular portion of the Introduction) deserves careful study and consideration of not only students of religious philosophy but of social philosophy.

AN ICONOCLAST

After referring to the understanding criticism of the Gita that it preaches inactivity and proving that, on the contrary efficiency is extolled by Dnyaneshwar Maharaj, Mr. Subedar turns to a question which is sure to raise a regular nest of hornets around his head. The constant reading of Dnyaneshwari Gita has made Mr. Subedar not merely a puritan but an iconoclast. In his enthusiasm for religious purification and edification of the Hindu, he has, I fear, gone to the other extreme and not looked deep into the origin and history of idol worship. Nor has he taken cognizance of the fact that there is an innate desire in almost every human being for heroworship, and that this latent quality leads persons, who have not the requisite spiritual strength, to seek for help from symbols and eclats of their gods, who are genuine heroes to them. Barring this slight criticism, one cannot help agreeing with the following remarks of the writer. "If the idols were merely symbolic, the original idea would come up some time or other, but the symbols have appropriated the place of reality", and perhaps he wanted to add, and therefore, they must be removed from the path of the progress of Hinduism. Intimately connected with the question of idols is the question of temples and mosques, on which the author has given his views. This subject, however, requires special article for its exposition and so I shall refer to the subject some other time.

I cannot help giving, however, the conclusion, at which Mr. Subedar has arrived, and which is as follows. "The greatest approach to truth is not through fanaticism of any kind, but through toleration and self-abnegation ... Happiness lies in the desire to give unto others the best which one has got, and not in grabbing things".

The Aryan Path

Editor: SOPHIA WADIA

Principal Contents for June.

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSE AND THOUGHT—By Sir Richard Gregory

FORMER ANTI-INDIAN ART CRITICISM—By Dr. Hermann Goetz

KIERKEGAARD AND THE PRESENT AGE—By Hugh I'A Fausset.

THOUGHTS RELIGIOUS AND PHILOSOPHIC—By Merton S. Yewdale.

JESUS CHRIST: Glimpses of His Life and Mission: VI.—His Occult Teachings—By Ernest V. Hayes.

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Editorial Office: "Aryasangha" Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Managerial Office: Ganpule Building, Raopura, Baroda.

SHE SHARES THE PREMIER'S BURDENS

(Cont. from previous page)

Mrs. Churchill has accompanied her husband on many visits to Britain's bombed cities, while she herself has been to most of the big meal centres, tasted the meals provided, and seen that they are being run efficiently.

Quiet Efficiency

Her success everywhere is no mere reflection of her husband's popularity. She wins sympathy wherever she goes, by her unaffected charm of manner, humour and lively intelligence. She has the unusual faculty of being able to speak to each individual as a personal friend, and never talks "down" to anyone.

She is particularly interested in the nursing profession, and says that she would be a nurse if she had to choose a job in this war.

At No. 10 Downing Street, the British Prime Minister's official residence, Mrs. Churchill organises her home life with that quiet efficiency which is so typical of all her work.

She has always been absorbed in her children, Diana, Randolph, Sarah and Mary. Diana, the eldest, is married to Mr. Duncan Sandy's, M. P., and is now a Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment nurse. Randolph has an important military post, in the Middle East; Sarah, who has inherited her mother's beautiful profile, is by profession an actress, but she has just joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force as an aircrafts-woman. Mary, who was born in 1922, recently joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service as a private, and has just been made a Lance Corporal.

Important Role

Mrs. Churchill's taste in furniture and decoration is extremely simple. She loathes rooms "cluttered up" with furniture; consequently hers always have an atmosphere of restfulness.

Tall, slender and graceful, she dresses with elegant simplicity and is invariably the most attractive woman wherever she happens to be.

She combines the dignity of a great lady with a kindly sympathy, and has a rare sense of humour which make her a very human personality.

Above all, she is helping the Prime Minister to carry the heavy burdens of leadership. His comfort is her chief concern. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that he probably could not have carried out all the heavy undertakings of his responsible office without her constant care, sympathy and inspiration.

By just being the wife of Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs. Churchill is playing a very important part in the nation's history.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

RELIGION IN THE U.S.S.R. By Wilfred C Smith, Free India Publications. The Mall, Lahore. Pp. 35, Price As. 2.

When Russia was in the black books of Europe and America, it was authoritatively stated that religion had been deliberately and ruthlessly murdered in that country. Now, when Russia is in the good books of Europe, it is stated, equally authoritatively that religion exists and is respected in Russia. In the midst of this conflict, the lay man may be pardoned if he prefers to keep an open mind on the subject. The deeply interesting and instructive book under review is 'Pamphlet No. 1 of Friends of the Soviet Union." It deals separately with religion, before, during and since the Revolution, and after stating the relevant facts concludes: "If by religion one means creative goodness, then in the U.S.S.R. 'religion' flourishes probably more than in any other country in the world....The Socialist Revolution has given the masses of the U.S.S.R. a new hope, a new purpose, a new joy in life, a new devotion to duty and to their fellowmen."

The importance of the book lies in the fact that conditions in Russia, before the revolution were not dis-similar to those now prevailing in religious India and that if India desires to escape a revolution (in the unpleasant sense of the term) in this sphere, it has to take the lesson of Russia to heart and reform itself, before it is too late.

One wishes, the book were translated into the regional languages and brought home to every Acharya, Mahant, Sadhu and 'holy man' in the land

N. H. P.

ASTRO-NUMEROLOGY

PRACTICAL ASTRO-NUMEROLOGY: A Planetary Guide for All Purposes. By V. G. Rele, L. M. and S., F. C. P. S. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

According to the author, this booklet—to which is attached a specially designed planetary time-meter—has been written by him for the benefit of those who would like to consult the astrological indications before they undertake any important work to get proper answers to their questions and to spot a numbered winner." By his previous works Dr. Rele has shown that he has made a close study of Astrology. It is not every one that believes in the claims of either Astrology or Numerology, but those who have faith in the soundness of these two branches of knowledge will welcome the present work. The "time-metre" becomes easy of manipulation, once the simple instructions are understood. The price of three rupees for this brochure of hardly 50 pages however, appears to us to be unconscionably high. But then, it is the practice with most writers on these so-called occult subjects to charge rather heavily for the grains of "secret knowledge" they dole out.

ALL-INDIA SPORTING ANNUAL

ALL-INDIA SPORTING ANNUAL (1942-'43) By S. C. Sarkar of Messrs. M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Ltd., 14 College Square, Calcutta Price Ans. 8

Mr S C Sarkar Editor of the Hindusthan Year Book, is responsible for this new venture. And it is a successful one. The publication is packed with information regarding the sporting events of India and the world at large. Records of the most interesting kinds are included in it. Every sportsman should possess a copy of this booklet

J. C. M.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Beginning with this week, "for the duration", THE LAST PAGE ceases to be the last page of reading matter in this paper. It becomes the last page but one. This is necessitated by the war and the consequent shortage of paper. As such the incongruity of "The Last Page" not being the last page is but symbolic of the greater incongruities and paradoxes of the times we live in. That is why, in spite of friendly suggestions, we do not propose to change the title of this feature.

Let us all wait for the day when peace and sanity shall return to the earth and—"The Last Page" will once again really become the last page!

★

And Talking Of Incongruities

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Saturday.

New York accorded a tumultuous reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrived here this morning. Mayor La Guardia was present at the airport to receive the Indian leader, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull represented the President.

As he stepped down from the Flying Fortress in which he crossed the Atlantic along with your correspondent, Pandit Nehru was confronted with a formidable battery of motion picture cameras and microphones for radio broadcasts, . . .

★

". . . .This is Quentin Reynolds broadcasting for the National Broadcasting Corporation from the La Guardia Airport, New York. There is a crowd of over a hundred thousand present to receive the Indian Leader, Pandit Nehru who is coming here on special invitation to confer with our President in Washington. Nehru is the greatest living Indian, next only to the saintly Gandhi. A confirmed Anti-Fascist he comes here to discuss with American statesmen how the 400 millions of India can best play their part in building up the Anti-Axis Front. . . .But there comes the flying fortress carrying America's distinguished guest. The mighty plane is now racing down the runaway as Mayor La Guardia rushes his portly frame, followed by the dignified Mr. Hull, holding on to his hat. . . .

★

". . . Hello. Hello. This is the Blank Broadcasting Corporation. In a programme sponsored by the Federated Underwear Corporation, we present you the great Hindu leader, Jawaharlal Nehru at the La Guardia Airport. Here comes the man from India stepping gingerly down the ladder. He is dressed in a brown tweed suit, well-cut and well-tailored—no loin cloth for him,, it seems—He is so well dressed, indeed, we won't be surprised to find a Federated Underwear next to his skin . . . He removes his soft felt hat and waves it to the crowd. He is saying something to his Secretary . . . no it's only a young Indian correspondent who seems to have stowed away somehow on the Flying Fortress . . . . Here comes Mayor La Guardia, panting and heaving. Mr. Hull has lost his hat . . . They are now greeting the distinguished visitor. He smiles to them a friendly smile . . . oh, what perfect teeth. And is he handsome? Oh boy Bob Taylor and Charles Boyer had better look to their laurels . . . ."

★

WALTER WINCHELL: "New-yorchids to Nehru, the handsome, elegant-mannered Indian politician, who arrived here this morning, having travelled all the way from the dusty plains of Hindustan in a Flying Fortress specially sent for him by President Roosevelt. And did New York give him a hand? Not since Lindy flew over the pond way back in the twenties have the New Yorkers gone so completely all-out for anyone.

Nehru stepped out of a Flying Fortress straight into the hearts of the American people."

★

TIME: "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is used to receiving an odd assortment of guests at the White House—from Chinese diplomats to Hollywood cinemactors and cinemactresses. A new problem, however, was presented to her by the arrival of the Indian leader, Jawaharlal ("Precious Ruby") Nehru, who flew over all the way from India at Franklin Delano's express personal invitation. Would the guest from India need fresh goat's milk for breakfast? Would he allow his loin-cloth to be laundered by the White House laundry? Should a room be set apart for his prayers and meditations?

But for once the First Lady had misjudged her man. Nehru arrived at the White House, clad in western style, his luggage consisting of a small suit case containing clothes, a big suit case containing books and a portable typewriter. He greeted the President and Mrs. Roosevelt in fluent English with a perfect accent and gave them each a hearty handshake instead of folding his hands in a saintly gesture. And next morning he did full justice to an all-American breakfast including grape-fruit, oatmeal, corn on the cob and coffee. He looked as if he wouldn't mind attacking a couple of hot dogs and hamburgers before starting his world-shaking conversations with the President.

Indeed, it was apparent that Eleanor Roosevelt had been confusing the socialist, modern, efficient Nehru with the mystical, goatsmilk addict Gandhi.

★

Interviewed by the Washington correspondents at a Press Conference, Mr. Nehru, the Indian leader, refused to divulge the details of his conversations with President Roosevelt. Answering a question from a woman reporter, Mr. Nehru said he thought American women were charming,—the most charming of them being Mrs. Roosevelt, his hostess. Mr. Nehru admitted having received a number of offers from Hollywood producers to appear in a film of his own life but added that he had no intention of accepting any of them. The affable Indian leader seemed to lose his temper when a British correspondent present at the Conference asked: "Are you sure, Mr. Nehru, Indians will be able to defend themselves if the British leave India?" and hotly replied, "We can do much better than what you have done in Burma. . . . ."

—Federal News Service.

★

NEHRU—IN INDIA AND IN AMERICA

By John Gunther.

I met Nehru five years ago in his Allahabad home. Last night I met him again—this time in White House, Washington. My impression of him remains the same. He is one of the world's greatest living men, perhaps the most honest and sincere of them all. It is fortunate for world democracy that he agreed to come to America. For he is the one Indian leader who can talk to us Americans, in our own practical language. Gandhi might have amused us with his loin cloth and his goat. Some of us might have worshipped him. But we would never have understood him and his mystical ideas. Nor would he have understood the "materialist" Americans who, according to him, are all worshippers of the golden calf. But Nehru is different. And it is important for us, Americans, to appreciate this difference . . . .

INDIA: I demand to be in the picture.

—New Leader.

★

KARACHI, Saturday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to India from U. S. A. this morning. Interviewed by the pressmen at the Drigh Road aerodrome, he said he had nothing to say about his American visit except that he found President Roosevelt a very sympathetic friend of India. As for the Indian problem that, he said, will be solved in India and not in Washington.

Pandit Nehru is proceeding directly to Wardha where he will place a detailed statement before the Working Committee . . . .

—A. P. I.

Films Of India Present

NEHRU IN AMERICA-

Another Gallant Effort!

A Shantaram Production

★

"Asia"

The last American mail has brought the recent issues of "Asia", the well-known New York magazine which deals exclusively with Oriental affairs. It is interesting to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has agreed to be one of the contributing editors of "Asia". Other well-known names among Asia's new contributing editors are Lin Yutang, the world-famous Chinese philosopher-humourist; Pearl Buck, the American Nobel Prize winner novelist; and Vincent Sheean, the well-known American journalist.

"Asia", we are happy to find, has completed 25 years of its life. It is perhaps the only foreign magazine which has regularly given publicity to the Indian viewpoint through the writings of such well-known Indian writers as Tagore, Nehru, Radhakamal and Radhakumud Mukerjee, Anup Singh, Shridharni, Raja Rao, Ahmed Ali, etc.

Our greetings and good wishes to the editors of Asia.

★

It Does!

Heard this story from Sir Stafford Cripps' own lips—in a news-reel!

Sir Stafford was driving through the Red Square in Moscow along with a friend who happened to hold anti-Soviet views. The pedestrians on the road, walking about in complete disregard to the convenience of the motorists, made it difficult to proceed except at snail's speed. Sir Stafford's friend was annoyed.

"These people", he said, "seem to think the road belongs to them."

Said Sir Stafford: "It does".

★

Fame At Forty

V. Ahmed Bashe writes:

"At the age of forty man becomes a doctor or turns a fool," said the great Indian poet Meer. Really it is so. A number of our great men have emerged to fame and greatness at this age.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta was first elected President of the Bombay Corporation in 1885 at the age of forty.

Mahatma Gandhi first published his confession of faith entitled "Hind Swaraj" in 1904 when he was forty.

Dr. Sir Mohamed Iqbal's fame spread beyond the borders of India to Europe after the publication of his remarkable book 'Asrar-e-Khudi' (Secrets of Self) in 1913 at the age of forty.

Sir C. V. Raman discovered his 'Raman Effect' in 1928 at his forty, which brought him an everlasting name in the scientific world.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah was first elected President of the Muslim League sessions held at Lucknow in 1916 at forty.

Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore founded his University at Shantiniketan in 1901 at forty.

Mr. G. K. Gokhale did the greatest thing in his life in 1906 when he was forty. In that year he founded the "Servants of India Society."

Mr. C. R. Das came into prominence in 1910 at the age of forty after the "Manictola Bomb case."

Kamal Ataturk led the Turkish revolution at the age of forty.

Stalin emerged to greatness as Commissar for nationalisation when he was forty.

Ismet Inonu first became Prime Minister of Turkey in 1924 when he was forty.

★

Our Birthday

By the way, in two weeks' time we shall be celebrating the first anniversary of THE LAST PAGE. Why not write to us, briefly, and tell us what you think about your favourite Page? Or is it your favourite Page?

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Short-sighted Lady (To Scarecrow) "Now young man, it's no use having an allotment if you stand gazing around all the time."

"In my time I've had a dozen men at my feet," she boasted.

"Chiropodists?" inquired her friend.

* * *

"I always believe in weighing my words before speaking," said Mrs. Hopkins.

"And you don't give short weight, either," replied her husband.

* * *

"Yes agriculture's in his blood since he did so well with his allotment. He now moistens his hands at bridge whenever spades are trumps."

* * *

A blushing young woman handed the post office clerk a telegram containing only a name, address and one word—"Yes."

Wishing to be helpful, the clerk said: "You know, you can send five more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the young woman, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said it six times?"

* * *

"Can anybody tell me anything about Job?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"Please, teacher, Job is a member of the Brains Trust," replied the small boy.

* * *

"Is that man annoyed with you? I notice he didn't return your greeting."

"Oh, he lives next door to me. He never returns anything."

* * *

An official, completing the records of a young woman volunteer for war services, asked who was her next-of-kin.

"I haven't any," she said.

"What!" said the official; "no father, mother, aunts, brothers, uncles?"

"No," she said, and then after a pause, she added doubtfully; "There's my husband, if he'll do."

He: "How much longer, are you going to be?"

She: "*Just one more eyebrow, darling.*"

Two Italians met in a street in Milan.

"How's business?" asked one.

"Very much better," said the other.

"Better?" cried the first in surprise.

"Yes, very much better than next year," the other explained.

* * *

Macpherson took his gramophone back to the shop.

Said the assistant: "It is most unusual to have a machine returned after a year's use. What's wrong with it?"

"The needle's broken," explained Macpherson.

* * *

An enemy 'plane passed over a certain district one night, and the following morning a man told his neighbour that an unexploded incendiary bomb had fallen into his bedroom.

"Throw it into the garden?" inquired the neighbour.

"Can't do that," was the reply. "It's six feet long."

"Good gracious," gasped the neighbour, "that's not an incendiary—that's a high explosive! Have you been sleeping in the bedroom with that thing all night?"

"Not bloomin' likely. . . . I slept on the couch in the drawing-room!"

They had had a little argument. When the wife went into the hall she met the maid and became suspicious.

"Mary, were you listening?" she asked the girl.

"No, ma'am."

"Mary, don't deny it—your hair is still standing on end."

* * *

A Scottish commercial traveller called at a village to do business. Needing a shave, he went to the local barber.

The barber, noticing that the Scot seemed fairly well-to-do, charged him 2s., which he paid reluctantly. Then, not to be outdone the customer commented on the enormous number of flies which were buzzing round, and the barber said he had tried every possible means to get rid of the pests.

"Give me half a crown," said the Scot, "and I guarantee to tell you a remedy that will clear your shop in less than a minute."

The barber argued about the price for a second or two, but eventually he paid.

"Now," said the Scot, opening the door, "catch one of those flies, shave him, charge him two shillings, and you'll never see another fly or anything else in your shop again."

He closed the door behind him as the barber collapsed.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

Junior sub: "Here's a correspondent wants to know how to keep his bills down."

Harried Chief: "Tell him to use a paper weight."

The door of the Park Avenue house opened and a smartly-dressed man stepped out and started walking. He glanced over his shoulder and saw a tramp following him. He shrugged his shoulders. That man had been following him every morning for the past six years.

After walking a short distance, Mr. Park Avenue entered a smart restaurant for breakfast. Outside the tramp waited patiently, just as he had done for the past six years. Some thirty minutes later the prosperous-looking one left the restaurant and continued his walk, the tramp still following.

On the next corner the man stepped into a tobacconist's and bought a cigar. He lighted it and the tramp still followed him.

After a time Mr. Park Avenue paused. He extracted the cigar, now half gone, from his holder and dropped it into the gutter. This was the moment for which the tramp had been waiting. Exactly as he had done for the past six years, he picked up the cigar butt.

Suddenly a frown darkened the tramp's face. He eyed the cigar and went swiftly over to the man who had bought it.

"See here," he growled. "What are you pulling on me? For six years I've followed you every morning, and I've always been rewarded with a half-crown cigar butt." He pointed to the cigar in his hand. "But this," he went on, "is a cheap sixpenny cigar."

Mr. Park Avenue shrugged apologetically.

"I'm terribly sorry," he said softly. "My bussiness is not what it should be these days, and I've had to cut down my expenses. I can no longer afford——"

The tramp waved an impatient hand.

"Never mind the explanations," he sneered, as he flung the butt away. "From now on you and I are through!"

Rejected Poet: "Perhaps you could advise me where to place these poems?"

Editor: "Yes! Why don't you send them to the salvage?"

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy Two Annas

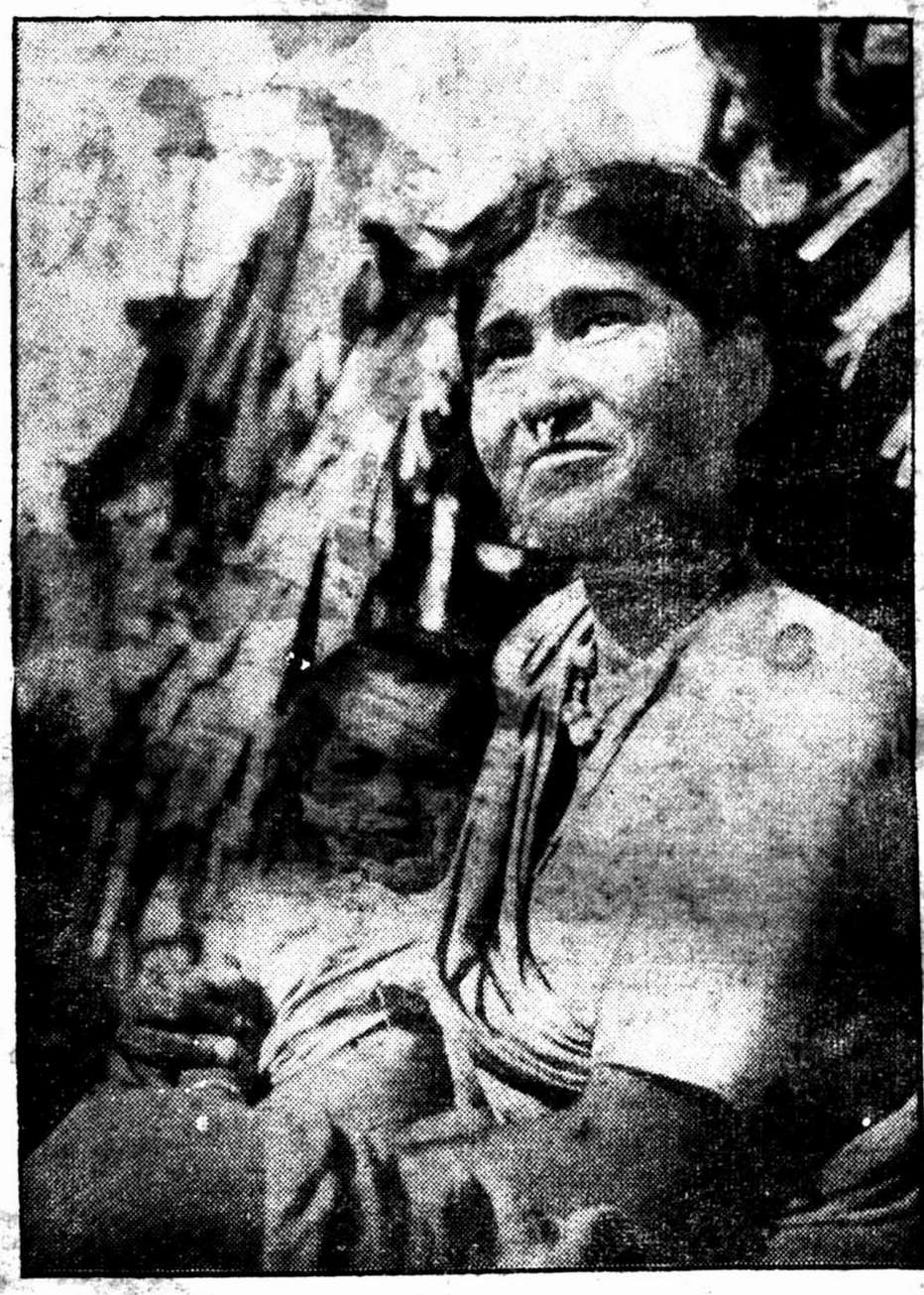
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

My Son! My Son!



—M. Desai.

—R. R. Prabhu.

ONE WHEEL. —Chiman Mevada.

TWO WHEELS. —B. F. Ferreira.

FURLED

UNFURLED. —B. F. Ferreira.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.